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Subject: Italian Administration and Development of Ethiopia.

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The Secretary of State, AUG 8 1936

Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
OF STATE

The Honorable

Sir:

Referring to my despatches No. 1723 of June 5th regarding the fundamental Law of June 1st on the administration of Italian East Africa, No. 1732 of June 6th on

the administration of justice in Ethiopia, and No. 1710 of May 29th on administrative and other measures in Italian East Africa, I have the honor to submit below a digest of information published here since May 27th with regard to the Italian action and plans for the government and exploitation of the conquered territory.

Military and Political Situation in Ethiopia.

There has for some time been a dearth of information in the press as to strictly military activities and there

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is virtually no mention of localities occupied or description of troop movements. It is said that approximately one-third of the forces in Ethiopia are being used for territorial occupation, the remainder being engaged in extra-military activities, chiefly road building. The most immediate concern is, of course, to ensure communications during the rains, which are now beginning.

Admitting that banditry continues in many unoccupied localities it is nevertheless asserted that the greater part of the territory is pacified and that wherever the Italians have penetrated order and calm prevail. On June 1st it was reported from Addis Ababa that during an air exploration of the Wollega region as far west as Gambela, an Italian plane, forced to land at Gojjetti in the Galla country 110 kilometers south of Addis Ababa, was greeted in friendly fashion by the natives. A similar incident was reported on June 9th in an unspecified locality close to the Sudan frontier. A Reuter despatch published here on May 30th reported that the missing Swedish mission had sent word from ^{Lekemti} Lekmenti (300 kilometers west of Addis Ababa) that the region was entirely calm. On June 8th part of a letter to Dr. Lambie from two missionaries in the remote town of Lalibela, Mr. and Mrs. ^{Oglesby} (Agesbie,) was published stating that the region seemed peaceful and that Wolde Nossen Kassa (son of Ras Kassa) had submitted to the Italians (a company of Ascarí commanded by an Italian officer).

Caravan movements are reported along all traditional routes, and correspondents in Addis Ababa assert that since such caravans arrive intact, banditry is obviously fast disappearing. Entire safety is said to prevail along the

Dbjibuti

Dbjibuti railway line, trains now running at night also, and thus notably cutting down the time employed.

A despatch under date of June 5th stated that "In view of the readiness of the populations to surrender their arms and the numbers of consignments being made, the Government has under ordinance decreed a one month's extension of the time by which arms must be turned in." Submissions and consignments of arms are constantly reported, but not in any complete or official form. Among other personalities mentioned are:

The Sultan of the Gheris, accompanied by six other chieftains and some thousand tribesmen, who submitted at Jijiga, as well as the members of the Coptic community of Jijiga and a number of important local chieftains.

Hugaz Hassan, chieftain of an important tribe of "Rers," who submitted on May 24th at Diredawa.

A number of Gojjam chieftains, accompanied by 5,000 warriors, at Debra Tabor.

Submission of Mocea, former subordinate of Mulugheta and commander of a column in the Amba Aradam and Ashanghi battles, in a locality northeast of Addis Ababa.

At Addis Ababa visits of homage to Graziani by Ras Hailu, Abuna Kirillos, Afework Jesus, and others have been reported.

(Ceremony of Allegiance in Addis Ababa)

The press today reports prominently the ceremony of June 9th, when Graziani, as Regent of the Government General, received the notables and chieftains of Addis Ababa, who pledged their loyalty to the Italian Government, renouncing allegiance to any authority other than that of the King of Italy and his representatives. It is noted that Ras Hailu, Governor of the Gojjam until his dispossession and imprisonment by the Negus, and the Abuna were treated with particular consideration.

consideration. Both were given special seats at the ceremony, Ras Hailu read the declaration of allegiance, and the Abuna was granted the honor of a special escort upon his return to his residence. A translation of the declaration of Ras Hailu, the declaration of allegiance, and Marshal Graziani's speech is given in Enclosure No. 1.

It will be recalled that the Law of June 1st provides for advisory bodies to assist each of the governments in Italian East Africa, six members of which are to be native leaders. Graziani in his speech referred also to this fact, saying the best representatives of the native populations would work along with the local governments in the administration and development of Ethiopia. The Government of Eritrea has issued a proclamation stating that honorary titles (that is "chief" or "notable") would be granted to those who had distinguished themselves in military service with the Italians, and a decree regulating the subject has been issued.

Editorially the press has had nothing further to say regarding the report some time ago of an Ethiopian government at Gore. On June 6th the press reported in derisive vein the statement to the press by Major Heuman, member of the former Swedish military mission in Ethiopia, to the effect that the Negus would probably attempt to regain his empire in the territories not yet occupied, where certain chieftains had taken refuge. Today, June 10th, Lord Cramborne's statement yesterday in the Commons is reported to the effect that two British Consulates in western Ethiopia had been closed because the trouble between Gallas and Amharics made it impossible to guarantee their safety. Certain Italian correspondents interpret this as definite denial of the existence of the government

government which was presumably "maintaining order" in the west of Abyssinia, according to British reports some time ago. It has been reported on May 30th from Addis Ababa that the former Ethiopian Governor of Wollega, dispossessed by the Gallas, had reached Gambela Post, "carrying with him, as Tafari did, all the treasury of the region."

CONFIDENTIAL: (The Consulate General at Naples reported on June 3rd that according to usually reliable sources attacks by small Abyssinian irregular bands were rather common along the lines of communication in occupied territory, although such incursions were more an annoyance than a menace. It has been expected all along, he continued, that such incidents would occur for some time to come. The air force, however, made raiding a hazardous business and prevented any concentration of bands.)

Police Service

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Marshal Graziani has instructed Carabineer Headquarters (under the direct orders of the Governor General) to take over and unify city police services. The irregular Ethiopian police units ("zabegnà") have been disbanded on the ground that their conduct during the riots in Addis Ababa showed them untrustworthy. 250 carabineers who had been attached to the Somalia forces and had distinguished themselves during the war arrived in Addis Ababa from Harrar on June 1st to join the Addis Ababa force. Four units of carabineers are said now to be functioning in the capital while the troops are gradually being withdrawn from police service to their normal duties. The Government General is now studying the definitive organization of police service. The Governor of Eritrea has, according to reports of May 29th,

given

given instructions for the creation of a carabinieri legion to take charge of all carabinieri units now in Eritrea and Tigrai.

Foreigners in Ethiopia.

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Under the Law of June 1st, persons born in Ethiopia automatically become Italian subjects. There is, however, the question of naturalized foreigners who are without nationality. There is said to be a large group of natives of the Balkans, the Levant, and Russia, many of whom served in the army. No indication is yet given as to how this question will be handled, although one newspaper states that "in the case of honest individuals who fit into the new life of the Empire, their presence is not incompatible with fascist policy."

As mentioned in the section devoted to Public Works and Labor, the public works project in Addis Ababa contemplates employment of foreigners as well as of Italians and natives, while provision is said to have been made for medical and other assistance to needy foreigners. A number of foreigners formerly employed by the Ethiopian government have offered their services, and it is stated that consideration will be given to the application of those who have good moral precedents and requisite experience during the present period of reconstruction.

As to individual cases mentioned by Italian newspapers, the following may be noted:

Dr. Nystroom (Swede) presented himself to Italian authorities at Debra Tabor.

Dr. Feron, French director of leprosy hospital in Harrar, according to STAMPA correspondent at Mogadiscio on May 29th, has returned to France because of the illness of his mother. "Dr. Feron is one of the many persons whom France and England are trying to present as victims. In

reality

reality he was in no way disturbed at Harrar, although there were none of us who did not know of his acid anti-Italian campaign both in Africa and Europe."

This person, the correspondent continued, not only last August granted a series of anti-fascist interviews in Paris, but carried on active propaganda in Abyssinia. For example a letter was found at Jijiga written by him to a "fituari" congratulating him for an alleged victory over the Italians and expressing the certainty that Ethiopia would defeat the Italians completely within a year's time.

Such evidence, the correspondent asserted, would have placed Feron in an embarrassing position under any other authorities, whereas the Italians did him no harm whatsoever.

Monsignor Jarosseau, the Mogadiscio correspondent of the STAMPA reported on May 29th, of "his own free will" issued a circular letter to native priests, including those at Djibuti, a few days ago containing the following statement:

"The fall of the throne is an unexpected event, willed by Divine Providence. Now that the dawn of peace has broken upon Ethiopia, with the benefit of the domination of a Catholic power, we can look confidently to the future.

"Those who had guided the destinies of your country have given themselves up to an act of weakness, which every right-thinking man must condemn. They fled abroad, abandoning your people, exposing them to the depredation of bloodthirsty bands and to the outrages of fanatics. We who know the fraudulent secrets of this war must see in the present situation a punishment from heaven upon that apostacy of which official Ethiopia was guilty in repudiating the teachings of its Christian education to subscribe to the policy of Protestant countries."

The correspondent adds that Monsignor Jarosseau left Ethiopia a few days before because of his health, which had suffered greatly following the riots in Harrar prior to the arrival of the Italian troops and which made it impossible for him to continue his mission, in view of his advanced age.

Colonel Llewellyn and Major Bentick, detained at Direedawa because not in possession of proper documents, reached Djibuti, according to the TIMES as reprinted here, on May 29th. Thus all members of the British hospital have left Ethiopia.

✓ The press reports from Addis Ababa that the Government has given permission (with the approval of the Colonial Office) to a British doctor to continue his work in Ethiopia. Mention is also made of Mr. and Mrs. ^{Oglesby} ~~Agesbie~~, protestant missionaries at Lalibela, who were located and given supplies by Italian planes, and of the American and New Zealand missionaries, Miss Mcmillan and Miss Horn who have now reached the capital.

Administration of the Government General.

86541001 While the Law of June 1st provides for a Vice-governor General, no appointment to this position has apparently yet been made. Meanwhile Graziani has been appointed Regent of the Government,* and the question of his permanence or the eventual return of Viceroy Badoglio to Ethiopia has not been publicly cleared up. It will be noted that Graziani's speech (Enclosure No. 1) referred to the hypothesis that the King might instruct him to remain in Ethiopia, while the whole tone of his remarks was that of the man who would be the governor of Ethiopia for some time to come. On the other hand, it is noted that there has been no public announcement that Badoglio has returned home on other than "brief leave" and the ceremonies attending his return, while enthusiastic, were only semi-official and thus are interpreted, aside from international and domestic political considerations, as keeping up this fiction, if such it is.

A viceregal flag has been instituted, consisting of a rectangular white field, with a wide blue border bearing at each corner four gold fasci and in the center the cross of Savoy surmounted by the royal crown. (See Enclosure No. 2).

Military and civil offices in Addis Ababa are to report
daily

* Despatch No. 1723 of June 5th.

daily to Marshal Graziani on their activities, according to instructions issued on May 28th.

Municipal Government of Addis Ababa.

865d.101
Among the decrees issued by Graziani is one establishing the political, administrative, and judiciary duties of the Governor of Addis Ababa; the specific details of this arrangement are not published here. As previously reported, Major Bottai, Civil Governor of Addis Ababa, has returned to Rome to resume his duties as Governor of Rome; and Vice-Governor Alessandrini has also returned.* There is no explanation here as to who represents the Civil Governor in the Ethiopian capital. The technical organizations of the municipal government of Rome are to cooperate constantly in the reconstruction of Addis Ababa, and for this purpose a mission appointed by the Colonial Ministry and the Governatorato will leave shortly for Ethiopia, beginning its work on the basis of a city building plan drawn up in its broad outlines by the Rome Municipal Government. The Government in Addis Ababa has issued a decree prohibiting the alienation of lots in the capital, to prevent speculation and ensure the execution of the city plan. Houses in Addis Ababa and other leading centers are now being registered and numbered.

Financial Administration.

865d.51
The budgets for all Italian East Africa have been reported under examination by the Government General at Addis Ababa.

The Government has issued a series of temporary regulations on the administration of funds for the Government General and the district of Addis Ababa and on the collecting and accounting of revenue. Customs revenues will continue
to be

* Despatch No. 1695 of May 21st.

to be paid in to the Office of the Civil Governor. A commission appointed to inventory and take over all property belonging to the Negus and fugitive chieftains was to have turned in its report to the Government by June 2nd. The property of the Negus, his family, and his dependents is appropriated by the Government General, which will lease real property under terms to be established case by case. Investigations are now in progress to ascertain the revenue collected by the former government.

Banking and Monetary Questions.

665 d. 516
The banking commission, which was sent to Addis Ababa to handle the Bank of Italy and liquidate the Bank of Ethiopia, has finished its survey regarding banking organization and circulation and transmitted its report to Rome for decision. It is noted that ninety per cent of the shares of the Bank of Ethiopia (the condition of which is entirely sound, all debts and circulation being fully covered) belonged to the Ethiopian government and are therefore now, "by right of succession," the property of the Italian Government. In this connection it may be noted that a Stefani despatch quoted the Director of the Bank of Ethiopia regarding the sound position of the Bank, but that no other information has been published regarding his presence in Ethiopia.

The banking commission is delegated to set up branches of the Bank of Italy in various Ethiopian territories, organizing and controlling all banking transactions. Such transactions are reported to be going forward regularly with foreign and native as well as Italian subjects and concerns, whereas the former Bank of Ethiopia restricted its operations to those guaranteed by stocks of goods or mortgages.

The

The Bank of Italy at Addis Ababa will shortly begin treasury services and regular quotation of government and industrial bonds quoted on Italian bourses.

Ethiopia is reported to be in a state of financial exhaustion, aggravated by the flight of capital, both that of foreigners and of Ethiopians, to foreign countries. The consequences of this impoverishment of circulation, it is said, has been neutralized by the Bank and by the placing into circulation of some tens of millions of lire, lire being freely accepted by the natives even.

The Bank of Italy will shortly open a branch at Diredawa and subsequently in other principal centers.

865d.515
Under ordinance of the Government General the thaler has been stabilized at 5 lire. It has been decided to keep the thaler in circulation for the time being although the lira will shortly be fixed as the legal currency. Banknotes issued by the Bank of Ethiopia will be withdrawn. A decree has been issued prohibiting the exportation of silver thalers, as well as of precious metals, while another decree just issued makes it obligatory to accept divisional bronze and nickel money and paper thalers in exchange for silver thalers, (such money having previously not been accepted for the most part by the Abyssinians).

The Bank of Rome opened a branch in Mogadiscio on May 28th. It is also reported that exchange offices have been created at Aden, Djibuti, and Hodeida.

Communications.

865d.154
Roads. The network of roads is asserted to be already adequate to guarantee communications during the rains. Deposits of fuels have been provided all along major routes. On May 30th the Council of Ministers approved a decree

regulating

regulating the position of employees of the Public Works Ministry and the State Road Concern, which are to assist the Colonial Ministry in the execution of road projects.

A project for a highway between Diredawa and Harrar is under study; this will be connected with the road now being built between Asmara and Addis Ababa, thus connecting up Massawa and Mogadiscio.

The Government has opened bids, to be presented by June 30th, for three bus lines, namely: Massawa-Asmara (two services each way daily), and Asmara-Adowa-Axum and Asmara-Adigrat-Makalle (one service each way daily)--maximum fare 50 centesimi and 35 centesimi per kilometer for Italians and natives respectively.

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Airlines: A military airline is now flying three times a week between Mogadiscio, Jijiga, and Addis Ababa. Measures have been taken to speed up the Roma-Asmara line as of June 1st. Along the Mediterranean stage of the itinerary fast trimotor "Cant.Z 506" hydroplanes are being used in addition to the "Savoia 73" planes already in service, as well as one "Cant. Z 505" hydroplane (speed 300 kilometers per hour, cruising radius 3500 kilometers, capacity 5620 kilograms) for experimental purposes. Mail leaves Rome every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, arriving at Asmara on Thursday, Saturday, and Monday afternoons. Mail leaving Rome on Tuesday and Saturday is carried on to Mogadiscio, arriving in the afternoons of Saturday and Wednesday. From Mogadiscio mail leaves every Tuesday and Saturday, picks up Asmara post on Thursday and Monday, and reaches Rome every Saturday and Wednesday. In addition a plane leaves Asmara every Saturday, arriving in Rome on Monday. The itinerary is: Rome-Catania-Tripoli (or Rome-Syracuse)--Bengasi, Sollum-Cairo-Wadi Halfa--Khartoum-

Kassala-

Kassala-Asmara-Gjibuti-Berbera-Rocca Littorio-Mogadiscio.

Airmail service in Italian East Africa as of May 31st was: Addis Ababa-Asmara, daily; Addis Ababa-Mogadiscio, biweekly; military planes, naturally, are used for communications wherever necessary.

865 d. 71
Postoffices: A number of postal employees had by the end of May already reached their stations at Harrar, Diredawa, Dessie, Gondar, and Jijiga, where postoffices are now open. Others would shortly open, according to despatches dated June 4th. A new large postoffice for Addis Ababa is projected. In Addis Ababa, under the supervision of Inspector General Carletti, who flew to the capital, ordinary mail service started on May 15th, registered letter service on May 22nd, parcels post service on May 25th.

865 d. 72
Telegrams: A telegraph office for Addis Ababa is projected. There will be the following telegraph lines: Addis Ababa-Dessie, Dessie-Assab, Gondar-Axum-Adowa-Asmara, Addis Ababa-Mogadiscio. The Telegraph Corps is now organizing the Addis-Ababa-Dessie line.

Radio: Plans are announced to make Addis Ababa a broadcasting center not only for news throughout the Empire and abroad, but also, at given hours, for the transmission of instructions to local governments, thus saving time and expense involved in circular telegrams or letters.

Supply Services.

In addition to supplies being brought in by railway from Djibuti, the press reports the activity of military airplanes, the arrival of a large truck column in Addis Ababa from the north, and a navy motorboat service operating on Lake Tana.

Public

Public Works Program and Labor Regulations.

865d.15
The Addis Ababa government on June 5th issued a decree on street improvement projects in the city to give work to both native and white unemployed (the work to begin that same day). Natives would be employed as manual laborers and gang foremen, higher positions being reserved for Italians and other Europeans. A decree issued by Graziani states that native labor wages will be regulated by the five individual governments in their respective territories; the military authorities, public organizations, and private concerns will apply these tariffs in their work. Each government will have a special office to regulate wages and serve as an employment office for native labor.

The INCIS,* which is said to have made preliminary studies while military operations were in progress, will on June 15th send two of its engineers to Addis Ababa to draw up their housing plan and consult with the Government. (One of these engineers was for several years in Addis Ababa, while the other has spent six years in Libya.) They are taking with them barracks and all equipment required for offices and technical work. The INCIS is to provide living quarters for 600 employees (not including Asmara and Mogadiscio) and the work will begin in September at the end of the rainy season. The Governor of Eritrea has instructed building experts to investigate immediately the needs of the various localities in his territory, with particular attention to the question of hotels.

Bus lines in Addis Ababa were inaugurated on June 7th. Among other announced measures in Addis Ababa is the digging of drainage ditches along the streets to ensure traffic during the rains.

Agriculture.

Agriculture.

865d.61
The Governor of Eritrea has instructed the distribution to farmers of selected grain for sowing; the authorities of the various commissariats in his district will also distribute plows, threshers, and other modern implements, as well as fertilizers.

As to plans for future agricultural development, it is insisted that the following criteria must be observed: no competition with domestic products; no overproduction; particular encouragement to products immediately needed for Italian industry; adaptation to local conditions and economic factors. Colonial agriculture must be supplementary to that of the mother country, the latter to remain as independent as possible. (See also under Industrial Development and Colonization).

Health Work:

865d.12
Under government ordinance the "Italica Gens" hospital in Addis Ababa, founded in 1930 and now occupied by the army sanitary corps, is reorganized for civil purposes, Senator Castellani being appointed as its advisory head. In addition to the American hospitals authorized to continue their work freely * the government has made similar provision for the infirmaries of the Adventist mission at Dessie and Debra Tabor and of the Sudan Interior Mission in Gomma, Kofa, Sidamo, Jimma, Kambatta, Lasta, and Gojjam. The former Swedish hospital and British military hospital have been assigned to the Italian Military hospital; there are now four dispensaries open all day for the treatment of natives. The Government has translated a few simple rules obligatory upon the native population and given these to the notables

of

* Page 20, Despatch No. 1710 of May 29th.

of the various quarters for communication to the population. A decree of June 8th, supplementing previous regulations, establishes rules for hygiene, supervision of foodstuffs, and inspection of meat; Numerous other decrees in process of study. The Addis Ababa territory has been divided into sanitary districts, each in charge of a doctor, assisted by a veterinary. In the more important centers, hygiene offices are set up under the direction of a colonial doctor. The Menelik hospital is to be used for infectious cases. In the former Commerce Ministry is a first-aid ambulance and obstetrics office. Various other civil clinics have been set up with anti-venereal and tuberculosis dispensaries.

The Health Bureau is creating a number of organizations to check up on infectious diseases and take under observation and treatment suspected cases, to see to free obligatory Jenner vaccination, and free treatment of bites of venomous animals. Certain categories of tradesmen must have anti-typhoid vaccination.

The Scholastic Insurance Institute of Rome has appropriated funds to equip a children's clinic in Addis Ababa.

Education.

865 d. 42
The press frequently refers to the school opened in Addis Ababa by the local Fascio: this is said to have ten classrooms, with six classes of sixty pupils each (one class composed of European children). The principal achievements on the part of the new scholars so far, as reported in the press, appear to be lusty singing of "Giovinezza" and rendering the Fascist salute. Vocational schools are said to be in the process of formation. A school for natives opened at Neghelli on June 3rd. The opening of the first school at Diredawa was reported on May 29th. In the territory of the Eritrean Government, schools are to be opened in all towns,

particular

particular attention being given to vocational training for boys. At Asmara there will be a large boarding school for children of ascari killed in battle; 300 places will be reserved for the natives of the former colony of Eritrea and 100 for pupils from the new territories. This school will have branches at Quoram and Agordat, its curriculum being strictly vocational. Altogether throughout Italian East Africa instruction will be given in approximately 20 native languages, as well as Italian.

Colonization.

865d.52
According to the Government spokesman, Virginio Gayda, in the June 4th GIORNALE D'ITALIA, colonization is to be gradual and strictly regulated. He insists that no gaps are to be created among groups needed at home and no overpopulation of Ethiopia permitted, that sound family groups will be given preference with a view to preserving the purity of the race, that persons sent out must be adaptable to the regions to be settled, and that the groups are to be economically independent so they need not mix with natives. Large concessions for extensive plantations of products required for industry are apparently contemplated, but at the same time small farming will be encouraged for less highly industrial products, sending out experienced, capable, and physically fit farmers. 5,000 members of the "Tevere" volunteer legion have been granted permission to settle in Ethiopia and send for their families. A donation of one million lire offered to Mussolini by the industrialist, Gaetano Marzotti, has been set aside for 100 prizes of 10,000 lire each to volunteer Blackshirts in East Africa who desire to settle as farmers, preference being given to those who have large families and who have distinguished themselves for service during the campaign.

campaign. Investments to be made by the Insurance Institutes (see under Financing) give preference to projects involving the emigration of families of Italian laborers.

Three employment offices have already been instituted at Addis Ababa, Asmara, and Harrar to find work for volunteers desiring to remain as colonists. It is reported that the Bureau for Italians Abroad has drawn up a colonization plan for Italians now working in foreign countries, and that an effort will be made to find coffee planters for the Harrar region from among Italian "fazenderos" in Brazil; wheat, livestock, and fruit growers for Harrar from among Italian "especieros" in Argentina; gold and diamond mine workers from South Africa; and copper and iron mine workers from Minas Geraes.

Native rights, it is insisted, must be fully respected. It is stated that the populations formerly dispossessed and reduced to a state of virtual slavery by the Ethiopian government will be given back sufficient land to support themselves. A thorough study of the complicated system of land tenure in the various regions is essential before any extensive settlement of Italians is possible.

Demographic principles continue to be a topic of propaganda, combatting the idea of mixed marriages. It appears that the Law of June 1st withholds Italian citizenship from half-breeds. Virgino Gayda states editorially that the Government intends to use every possible means to maintain the purity of the race and the moral and physical level of the new Empire and that "the half-breed will not be an Italian." The Ministry of Colonies again on May 4th gave public notification that Ethiopian children might not

be

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be adopted by Italians, explaining that despite previous notification requests of this kind continued to be received.

Industrial Development.

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In an article on this topic, the authoritative writer, Virginio Gayda, divided industrial activity in the Empire into three categories as follows:

1. Industrial cooperation in the building of roads and buildings, transport services, lighting, and all other projects constituting the basis framework of the economic structure. Organized groups would be sent to the colony for this purpose, with all industrial categories acting in agreement through their corporative organizations. Certain plants might be transferred outright to Ethiopia: for instance a steel factory which was not being utilized at home might be sent to Ethiopia to work iron scrap, and the same would apply to the production of building materials. Whenever the Addis Ababa government pointed out a need, Italian industry would be immediately called upon to fill in the gap. Such organization would avoid ruinous competition and monopolies, thus benefiting the nation rather than a few individuals. This activity would for years give employment to industrial groups, to thousands of technical experts and laborers, and to a great number of artisan families.

2. Production and processing of native raw materials:

In this field competitive and highly individualistic initiatives were to be avoided. Attention would be concentrated on raw materials essential to Italian industry, avoiding industries which would be entirely autonomous and self-sufficing in Ethiopia without benefit to the economy of the nation as a whole, or indeed competitive to industry at home.

Aside from minerals, the chief interest is in the following agricultural products: cotton, wool, and other textiles; oil seeds; meat, milk and derivatives, skins; vegetable fats; coffee. For this purpose industrial and agricultural categories will get together, perhaps through consortiums representing both interests. These would not be monopolistic, but would extend their organized, joint concessions to large sectors to permit intensive exploitation. (As a precedent for organization of this kind, Gayda refers to the import and foreign trade control organizations previously

set up in Italy.)

Labor would be protected even more than it is now protected in Italy. Native labor would be protected and controlled, but not on a footing with Italian labor, if only because of the inefficiency of native workers. Production costs were an essential problem which must be carefully studied and controlled. Every effort must be bent to avoid increasing costs at the place of origin, in view especially of high cost of transportation to factories and ports over the enormous distances to be covered and in view of processing costs.

3. Exports of Italian Industrial Products to Ethiopia.

The native market must virtually be created, a process which will go forward slowly but surely as the general level of the country is raised. Ethiopian imports so far have not been more than some 20 million thalers annually (about 12 million being represented by cotton goods). Naturally the presence of Italians had already increased demand and would continue to do so as further settlers went out to Ethiopia.

Tariff protection must, however, be accorded, as other countries had done in their own colonies and possessions (as for instance in the British Empire and in Algeria). The present tariff system (general 10% duty on all products, with an exceptional 8% for certain French imports) must naturally be revised.

The Consul at Trieste reported on May 29th the statement that the Cantieri Riuniti dell'Adriatico had decided to open a shipyard at Massawa (to be called "Cantiere San Giusto"), a considerable sum to be devoted to this project.

Trade and Price Control.

8654.50
The Government of Eritrea is organizing an "Economic Consumers Organization" to handle the importation, supplying, and sale of essential commodities, especially foodstuffs, and serve as a price-fixing body. Industrial, commercial, financial and transport concerns must have permits issued by the appropriate offices of the respective colonial governments. In the case of fairly large concerns, the applicant must

prove

prove not only his moral and political qualifications, but also his capital and technical requisites. The Government has authority to control private enterprise in the interest of general welfare; this faculty may be extended to entire branches of commercial activity. The destination of existing stocks must be declared and official price, wage, and charge scales be observed.

It has also been decreed that rents are not to be increased above the level of May 1st. Furthermore, owners of buildings are required to declare their leases within 30 days. Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc. must exhibit their price lists.

As to control over wages, production, and public economy in general, each government may create technical advisory commissions, in which representatives of the activities concerned participate.

Commercial Prospects.

The trade mission of the Industrialists Confederation, leaving for Ethiopia on May 28th, will immediately set up a central office of the Confederation in Addis Ababa and keep in communication with leading centers of the Empire, checking upon possibilities, conditions, and prices of local markets. This office will be in permanent contact with the Government and its staff will be composed of the some fifty officials of the Confederation who are now serving in Africa.

Emphasis is laid upon the importance of itinerant traders at the present stage. The Merchants Confederation has allegedly received hundreds of requests from traders desiring to go to Ethiopia; it is noted editorially, however, that those traders already in Ethiopia as soldiers and volunteers will remain there and be organized systematically. Such traders, it is thought,

thought, will sell to the Ethiopians and at the same time buy up products needed in Italy (oil seeds, coffee, skins, etc.), on a barter as well as a cash basis. Emporiums will be created to handle wholesale supplies of commodities and encourage the ammassing of native products for shipment to Italy; storage and transit warehouses will be built for this purpose. The same groups may also organize the retail trade, setting up agents in the more important centers. (see also Gayda's remarks under "Industrial Development.")

Djibuti Railway Question.

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Passing references to the possibilities of Djibuti as an outlet for Ethiopian products have appeared in editorials by the government spokesman, Virginio Gayda, on trade development. There was no question, he stated on May 29th, that the railway was of great importance; he wondered, however, whether merchandise arriving at Djibuti for Ethiopia was to be regarded as in transit or dutiable. Again on June 1st, noting that the Harrar district was among the best, economically speaking, in the whole Empire and that its development was favored by its proximity to the sea, he said:

"The direct outlet of the Djibuti railway should also favor it. But the conditions of traffic on this line are as yet to be cleared up and regulated. Respect for French interests must be reconciled with respect for Italy's new interests. Transit has not yet been regulated or given the requisite liberty. The French authorities do not, because they cannot, apply customs duties, but they charge registration fees which amount to the same thing."

Unofficial writers continue to refer on occasion to the necessity of giving the Harrar region an outlet in Italian territory (as Assab for instance).

The Government is reported to be studying the problem of import and export trade, with the idea of maintaining those export currents which had a counterpart in special

lines

lines of imports. Italian trade, the MESSAGGERO reports from Addis Ababa, will take over Ethiopian foreign trade, perhaps gradually absorbing foreign concerns, especially as regards leading products (hides, wool, coffee, platinum, farm products).

Financing.

The following financial measures for the development of Ethiopia have been announced:

Authorization to the Public Works Finance Consortium to form a separate section for Italian East Africa, with an initial capital of 100 million lire against which bonds might be issued by the section both in lire and FOREIGN CURRENCY, was given in a decree-law approved by the Council of Ministers on May 30th. (*)

A decree-law approved on the same date by the Council of Ministers appropriated 50 million lire for the construction of quarters for government employees in Italian East Africa by the "INCIS" (National Institute for Housing of Government Employees(*)).

The National Insurance Institute and the National Social Insurance Institute, after joint agreement among themselves and with the formal approval of the Chief of Government, have made the following appropriations:

1. 200,000 lire each to the Academy of Italy for scientific studies in Ethiopia.
2. 250 million each, over a five-year period, for investments in Ethiopia, preferably initiatives involving the transfer of families of Italian laborers for purposes of colonization.
3. 12 million lire by the Insurance Institute for the immediate construction of houses for civil and military officials and government employees and public organizations in Addis Ababa, Asmara, Mogadiscio, Dessie, Gondar, and Harrar.
4. The Social Insurance Institute, furthermore, will build branches of its own at Addis Ababa, Asmara, and Mogadiscio, and health and welfare centers throughout the Empire.

(*) Telegram No. 184 of June 1st, paragraph 6. .

Ever since the proclamation of the Empire, the press has reported conspicuous donations to celebrate the event given (more or less spontaneously) by banks, public corporations, private firms, and individuals. The majority of these are turned over for relief and other public welfare projects in Italy, although occasionally certain amounts are assigned to projects referring to development in East Africa. Of a donation by the Bank of Italy of one million lire, for example, 250,000 were allotted to the Academy of Italy for agricultural research in Italian East Africa. (See also "Colonization.")

Scientific Research and Surveys.

Mussolini has approved a proposal submitted by the National Research Council for the creation of a special technical and scientific commission to survey Ethiopian territory. The Commission will comprise members of the:

Royal Goedetics Commission
Military Geographic Institute of Florence
(War Ministry)
Central Land Registry Bureau (Fina. Minis.)
Air Ministry
Colonial Ministry
Corporations Ministry (Industrial Confederation)
Public Works Ministry
Navy
"I. Porro" Photogrametric Society
National Reserach Council (special technical committee)

The President of the Royal Academy announced on June 6th that Mussolini had approved the Academy's plans for scientific missions in Ethiopia and that the work would begin soon, with the support of the governmental authorities.

Respectfully yours,

A. Kirk
Alexander Kirk
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim

Enclosures:

✓ Translation.

✓ Design of Viceregal Flag.

Statements made during Ceremony of Allegiance by
Ethiopian Notables in Addis Ababa on
June 9, 1936, in the presence of
Marshall Graziani.

(Translation from the Italian Press of June 10th).

Declaration of Ras Hailu

On behalf of the chiefs and notables of Addis Ababa, I have the honor to present to Your Excellency the document wherein, of their own free will, they confirm their full submission to His Majesty the King of Italy, Emperor of Ethiopia, and declare that they recognize, in Ethiopia or outside of Ethiopia, no authority other than that of His Majesty the August Sovereign Victor Emmanuel III and the powers by him constituted. May Your Excellency believe in our fidelity and devotion and convey our respects to His Majesty the King, our August Sovereign, to the Royal Family, and to His Excellency the Chief of Government, Benito Mussolini.

Document Signed by the Notables

The undersigned hereby declare that they accept, of their own free will, the sovereignty of His Majesty the King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia, Victor Emmanuel III, and submit loyally and fully to the laws and ordinances which the Sovereign will establish for his Empire. They solemnly declare that they no longer recognize, either within or outside Ethiopia, any authority other than that appointed

and

and established for its subjects by its legitimate reigning Sovereign, Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia.

Speech of Marshall Graziani

Great Italy purposes to respect in this country all its religions and creeds, as is customary in the great civilized nations of the world in which all religions are equally respected. This solemn declaration of mine, made in the name of the Chief of Government, is fundamental, and all must keep it in mind in their daily life, basing their action thereon.

In the name of His Majesty the powerful King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia, in the name of the great Duce of Fascism, Benito Mussolini, I take note of this solemn declaration of submission and fidelity which binds you first before God, then before the great King and Emperor Victor Emmanuel III.

I, as representative of His Majesty the King, receive your act of submission, swearing in turn before God that I will always keep the word I give to-day. My work in Ethiopia will be a work of peace and tranquility for men of goodwill, a work of justice and concord for all, but it will also be a work of inexorable punishment for those who in any manner betray their promise to-day given, be they great or small.

The whole work of the Government since Marshall Bado-
glio's arrival in Addis Ababa has been inspired by principles of generosity and peace and will be increasingly so as the tranquility of Ethiopia takes concrete forms in daily fruitful labor of peace. Let all the chieftains be persuaded

thereof

thereof and let them tell it to the peoples, who will find in me the man of peace for the honest and the loyal and the man of inexorable war against traitors and rebels. I have lived twenty years among the populations of the Christian and Moslem East. My life began in Eritrea, where during six years I came to know thoroughly the qualities and defects of the Abyssinian people. Another fifteen years I spent among the Moslem populations of North Africa, helping to establish peace and tranquility in Tripolitania and Cirenaica, where to-day the populations are loyal, peaceful, prosperous, and happy under the protective shadow of the powerful Italian flag. My mind is ignorant of none of the thoughts, sentiments, and reactions of the native peoples, and this shall be my strength in governing them, if the King's Majesty bid me remain in this country.

Those who are at this moment attempting to incite the peoples of Ethiopia against Italy spread the rumor that in North Africa I was a man of cruelty and violence, and they seek with this lie to strike fear into the hearts of the timid and the minds of the ignorant. Against such lies it is my constant habit to address myself to God, who sees and judges all acts of men. God knows that I have used force only when it was indispensable, that is when generosity was spurned. And when I have used force, I have used it always with the tribunal which is the representative on earth of God's justice. Government is always a composite whole made up of strength and generosity. You who have exercised command know this. The path of generosity and of force is the path I shall follow. God is witness of my words. Let each one of you come forward

to meet

to meet Italy with sincerity of spirit. Let your words always correspond to your acts and your acts to your words. Sincerity is the great highway where strong and good men always meet.

Let each of you use your personal influence over the lesser leaders and the populations and convince the peoples that it is indispensable to work willingly together for the rebirth of Ethiopia, in the name of God and of Italy. I count upon you to promote the rapid establishment of peace at all points. Let each of you prove by your acts your fidelity, helping the Government to install throughout Ethiopia the reign of peace, work, and justice.

The justice of Italy, which like the justice of God extends everywhere, will strike tremendous against the fomenters and disturbers of the Ethiopian people. Italian generosity will reward and help those who instead lend their loyal co-operation to the rebirth of Ethiopia.

The great, powerful Italy of Victor Emmanuel III desires to bring Ethiopia to greatness, prosperity, happiness, civilization. It will respect religions, creeds, and customs. It will open schools so that the people of Ethiopia may issue forth from centuries of ignorance and step toward the light of the truth. It will create roads and communications so that the people of Ethiopia may come in contact with one another, trade their goods, improve their conditions of life, establish constant relations with the peoples of Africa and Asia adjacent to Ethiopia. It will develop the riches of the Ethiopian soil and subsoil so that they may benefit the inhabitants of the country, both Italian and native. It will bring into Ethiopia

the ancient

the ancient civilization of Rome, who conquered and civilized the whole world.

Having dominated the world with Julius Caesar, Rome laid down its arms of conquest and war and called the conquered populations to the development and administration of the Empire, creating new nations which have been living for tens of centuries. The new Rome of Victor Emmanuel and Mussolini will do the same. For this reason the organic law of the Empire, based upon the constructive principles of Rome, has established the imperial body of the Consulta, through which the best representatives of the native populations will participate by the side of the local government in the administration and development of Ethiopia.

Heed carefully my final words:

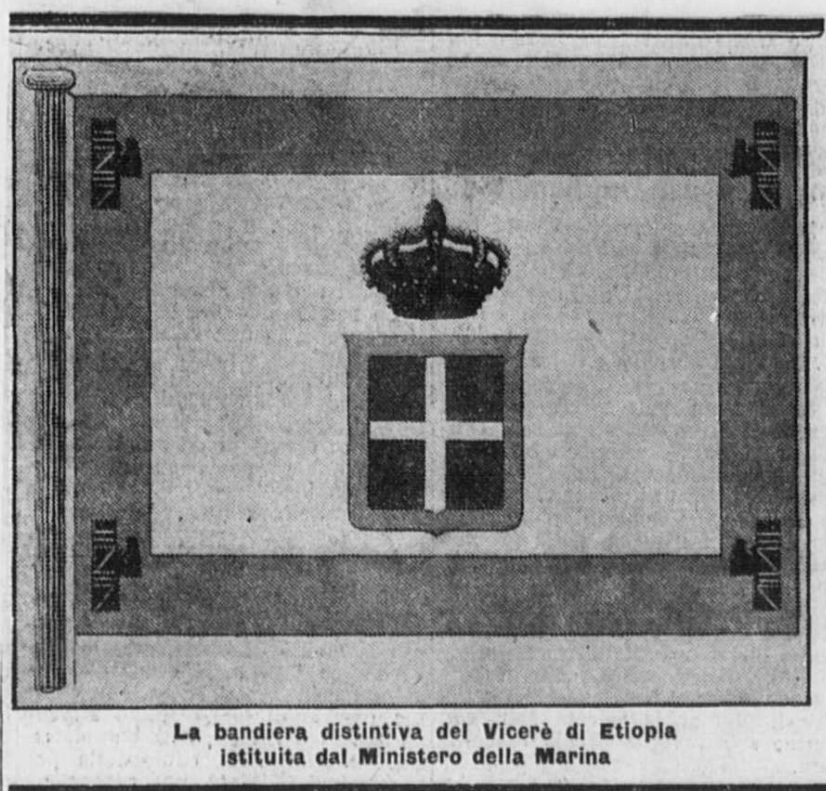
People of Ethiopia! Follow the road which the august hand of the King Emperor opens and the great Duce of Fascism points out to you and you will be happy! Great and Omnipotent God, Lord of man and their destinies, is witness of the oath which we have to-day taken to collaborate in the work of civilization and of greatness which God himself has assigned us for the happiness of Ethiopia.

I put my heart into my words and my deeds. Do you likewise. This is sincerity.

In the name of God, in the name of great, powerful, and victorious Italy, in the name of the August King and Emperor Victor Emmanuel III, in the name of the great Duce of Fascism, Benito Mussolini, let us to-day with pure hearts begin the great work. I wish you and your families every happiness.

Enclosure No. 2 to Despatch No. 1733 of June 10, 1936,
from the Embassy at Rome.

Flag of the Viceroy of Ethiopia.

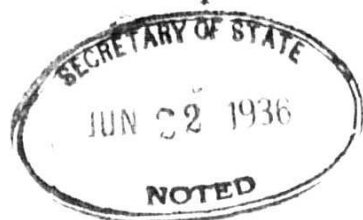


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DIVISION OF FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

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May 7, 1936. DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

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The Korean case offers no real precedent. In 1895, China, by treaty, recognized the "full and complete independence of Korea". In 1905, the Korean Emperor, under compulsion, entered into a convention with the Japanese Government in which it was provided that "the Government of Japan will hereafter have control and direction of the external relations and affairs of Korea" Forthwith, the American Government discontinued its Legation in Korea and established in place of the Legation, at Seoul, a Consulate General. In 1910, the Emperor of Korea entered into an agreement with Japan whereby he made "complete and permanent cession to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan of all rights of sovereignty over the whole of Korea". Seven days later, on August 29, 1910, Japan formally declared Korea annexed to the dominions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

There had been duress, but no war or hostilities. There existed no "non-recognition" doctrine or declarations or treaty commitments. No power intervened; no power offered any form of mediation; no power protested.

Japan immediately notified the world that Korea's customs treaties would remain in force for ten years.

FE:SKH/ZMK

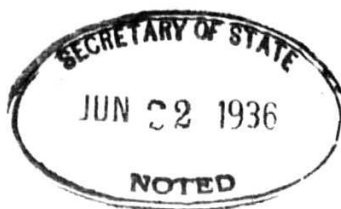
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5-24-36



May 12, 1936.

DCR



Ethiopian Situation and Argentine Pact
and Doctrine of "Non-recognition"



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It is believed that we have sufficient evidence to warrant the conclusion that Italy is not legally committed to or bound by the Argentine Pact. In any case, the Italian Government would probably deny or repudiate any commitment to that Pact and any claim of right by the other signatories, running against Italy, under that Pact. However, it is further believed that the question whether Italy is or is not committed to and bound by the Pact has little bearing on the question of the obligations of the United States in regard to the non-recognition principle in relation to the Ethiopian situation. Article 2 of the Pact creates some kind of an obligation, "among the contracting parties", in regard to the principle of non-recognition. That article may be given either a broad or a restricted interpretation. A state which chose to contend that it was not obligated thereby in regard to the existing situation in Ethiopia could make a very good case for its contention.

May we not, for practical purposes, proceed on the assumption that we are not under legal obligation to refrain from acts of recognition in regard to the Ethiopian situation?

Having

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JUN 27 1936

Having reached that point, we can examine the possibilities of action (or inaction) on our part from point of view of moral obligation and political expediency.

In that connection, we need to take into consideration at the outset ^(only) the American Government's enunciation of and course of action under the Stimson notes of January 7, 1932, our participation in the declaration with regard to the Chaco dispute, and our signature to the Argentine Pact (this, as indicative of our faith in and desire to promote adherence to the principle of non-recognition).

SKH

G-2 Report.



ITALY (POLITICAL).

Subject: Relationship Between Mother Country and its
Dependencies.

Territorial Sub-Divisions of Italian East Africa.

On June 1, 1936, the Council of Ministers approved a law whereby the territory of the newly-created Ethiopian Empire is subdivided into provinces and the administrative framework of Italian East Africa established.

Italian East Africa, the law proclaims, will include the Ethiopian Empire, Eritrea and Somaliland.

The following is the new law, as translated from the "Messaggero" of June 2, 1936:

"This law has characteristics which fully respond to the general concepts of Fascist politics and therefore sharply distinguish the new imperial order from any other similar construction. Fascism is, above all, unity of command; this unity is firmly assured in the organization of Italian East Africa, from the hierarchical ties binding the Governors of the various territories, to the Viceroy, supreme commander, to whom are assigned the maximum powers.

Italian East Africa is governed by the Governor-General Viceroy and is organized into five subsidiary governments, each of which constitutes a homogeneous organism from an ethnical and geographical as also from an historic and political standpoint.

The General Government of Italian East Africa is located in the capital, ADDIS ABABA. The Governor-General Viceroy has under him a Vice Governor-General and, for military questions, a Chief of Staff. The General Government will lay down principles and coordinate the political and administrative action of the dependent governments and will make use, for this purpose, of Superior Directors assigned to the various branches of civil and political services, with attributes that will be set forth later. The Central Government is also aided by two consultative bodies; the Government Council, presided over by the Viceroy, or, in his absence and upon delegation, by the Vice Governor-General, composed of the chief officials of Italian East Africa; and the General Council, which will include metropolitan citizens chosen from the agricultural, commercial and industrial classes, and six notable chiefs selected from the subjects of the Empire.

The Five Provinces.

The Provinces of Italian East Africa are:

Eritrea - capital Asmara - which, besides the populations of the Colony, includes also those of the Tigre and Danakil regions as far as the southern limits of Aussa, thus resuming its natural geographic and ethnic boundaries.

Ahmara - capital Gondar - to include the Amharic populations of the plateau, from the region of LAKE TANA to SOIOA.

From: M. A. Rome, Italy.

Report No. 15,320.

June 5, 1936.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTL. DIV.

1936
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WAR DEPARTMENT

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JUN 23 1936

Galla and Sidamo - capital Gima - to include the populations of the western territory belonging to the two main ethnical groups of the Galla and Sidamo and inhabiting the Sudan lakes region.

Harrer - capital Harrer - to include the Mussulman populations of Harrer, Arussi and Bale.

Somaliland - capital Mogadiscio - to include all the Somali populations of the old Colony and also of the Ogaden, so that the territory reacquires its natural and historic extension.

Each government has powers of control and autonomous administration over its respective province. Each has a Governor, General Secretary, and commander of troops, to supervise the civil and military administration. Civil and political services are attended to by special technical offices. The governments are divided into regions called 'Commissariats' which, in turn, are subdivided into minor territorial jurisdictions.

Addis Ababa, the capital of Italian East Africa, has a special administration directed by the Governor of the city. Town halls will be erected in the principal towns.

The governments will depend on the Governor-General in matters concerning the Italian East African political policy, administration of justice, military defense, colonization, works of civilization and any other sovereign activity.

They may, however, communicate among themselves and with the Ministry of Colonies in all matters concerning their ordinary governmental business.

Another outstanding characteristic of the organization is the total and absolute respect for the just interests of the populations.

The law in fact establishes that:

1. Each of the main ethnical groups has its proper territory and government. The Amara, Galla, Sidamo peoples, and the Mussulman of Harrer are organized in separate administrations, while the Tigrines and Danakils of the north and the Somali of the south rejoin Eritrea and Somaliland.

2. While the memory of the Negus' oppression over the Mussulman populations is still fresh, the organization of Italian East Africa gives the maximum guarantees to the Islam religion.

Mussulmen may restore their places of worship, ancient religious institutions and religious schools over the whole territory of the Empire. Controversies between Mussulman subjects will be judged by the Qadis according to the Islamic law and local customs of the Mussulman populations.

The teaching of the Arabic language is compulsory in all schools of the Mussulman territories of the Empire.

3. The Christian Monophysitic Church of Ethiopia is the object of special regulation. The law announces future accords with ecclesiastical authorities to assure maximum development of religious activity in the Christian territories of Italian East Africa, so that the tie that unites the religion of Ethiopia with the Christian Coptic Church of Egypt may be strengthened.

4. In all questions that directly concern the populations of Italian East Africa, the Viceroy will consult the General Council. The most important native chiefs hold seats in this assembly that they may cooperate with the colonial government.

The fundamental law of Italian East Africa goes into effect on June 1, 1936."

The following are the names of the governors of the five provinces of Italian East Africa:

Rodolfo Graziani, Marshal of Italy, Regent of the Central Government of East Africa during the absence of the Viceroy, Marshal Pietro Badoglio (temporarily in Italy);

Alfredo Guasconi, Division General, Governor of BRITENNA;
Alessandro Pirio Birelli, Army General, Governor of ASMARA;
Guglielmo Nasi, Division General, Governor of HARRAR;
Carlo Celesso, Brigade General, Governor of GALLA and SIDAMO;
Ruggiero Santini, Army General, Governor of SOMALILAND.



The five provinces of Italian East Africa.

COMMENT:

While silence still reigns at Geneva, Mussolini, following his promise to "march straight onward", and having declared the Italo-Abyssinia war closed, begins the second part of his big East African program to establish complete control over the conquered territories and colonize the promising regions of the country.

The law, resumed above, may be considered as the first step in the execution of the program, to be followed by a series of other measures toward the administrative, political and economical development of the territory. Mussolini has already designated a road net for Abyssinia, and work thereon should be commenced immediately.

The law on the sub-division of East Africa into 5 provinces, follows the principle of territorial division according to races. In working out this plan it was probably considered that, with the former lack of political unity, the native element can best be governed through its racial and tribal instincts.

Another important point of the new law is the scrupulous respect for local custom and tradition - especially religious.

This second part of the program - political control and economic stabilization - which Marshal Badoglio declared will be even more difficult than the first, will require the serious attention of the Italian Government for a long time to come - and this under the assumption that the program will not be interfered with by the great powers. Mussolini is particularly anxious, after the strenuous world-wide opposition to the military conquest, to show that the annexation of Ethiopia is no mistake and that Italy is equal to the opportunity.

The actual text of the law has not yet been published.

During the past week-end Mussolini made it clear that Italy does not intend to share Abyssinia with any of her former playmates. Addressing a body of prominent Fascists from Turin, Mussolini said:

"The new Empire has been created by the people; it is an undertaking of the people, and should the question of its defence arise, all the Italian people would spring up like one man, ready for any sacrifice, capable of any self-surrender."

The Council of Ministers on May 20th approved various bills designed to further the development of Abyssinia and to reward the victors. One of these bills authorizes the Credit Consortium for Public Works to draw 100,000,000 lire from its reserve funds for the establishment of a branch in Abyssinia for the financing of public works. Another bill provides for the advance of 50,000,000 lire to the National Institute for the housing of state employees in order that houses may be built for civilian and military personnel in Abyssinia. Among others is a bill providing for the increase of 399 posts in the Colonial Office and reserving three-fourths of these posts to combatants.

It is announced that another 500,000,000 lire have been offered for the development of Abyssinia, to be provided generally by the Institute of Social Providence and the National Insurance Institute, over a period of 5 years, and is to be employed preferably on enterprises which will lead to the transfer of families of Italian workers for colonizing purposes. The National Insurance

6-2 Report.

-6-

3080

Institute has further decided to devote 12,000,000 lire to the rapid construction of houses for government employees and officers at ADDIS ABABA, ASHARA, NOGADISCIO, DESSIE, GONDAR, and HARRAR.

It is reported that out of the 12,000 men of the "Tevere" Division of Black Shirts (this division is composed of Italians residing abroad and ex-war veterans), over 5,000 have applied for permission to establish themselves and their families in Abyssinia. It has been hinted in the press that the Italian troops in Abyssinia are likely to remain there for sometime yet. The Italian Government is fully alive to the danger of hybrid unions between Italian soldiers and settlers, and it is preparing measures necessary to solve this in a practical way.

J. G. PILLOW,
Colonel, Cavalry, U.S.A.,
Military Attaché.

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 765.84/4710 FOR Telegram #230, 1 pm,

FROM Italy (Kirk) DATED June 25, 1936.
TO NAME 1-1137 . . .

REGARDING: Italian memorandum to be sent to the League of Nations. Will include a statement of the Italian thesis that Italy was not the aggressor in the Abyssinian conflict and had no original intention to take the entire country.

wth

865D.01/123

123

RC

This telegram must be closely paraphrased before being communicated to anyone (B)

Rome

Dated June 25, 1936

Rec'd
~~6:40~~ 9:10 a.m.

Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

230, June 25, 1 p.m.

565 CONFIDENTIAL.

My 220, June 19, 8 p.m. last paragraph.

865d.01
865d.20
I understand that the Italian memorandum to be sent to the Secretary General of the League is nearing completion and may be transmitted to Geneva within the next few days. It is said that this memorandum will include a statement of the Italian thesis that Italy was not the aggressor in the Abyssinian conflict and that there was no original intention to take the entire country but that in face of the development of the various circumstances including the flight of the Negus such a step became necessary. It is also said that the memorandum will contain assurances as to freedom of commerce in Ethiopia and the safeguarding of foreign rights and interests. In addition it is believed assurances will be given as to the recruiting of a black army and the protection of the native population as mentioned in my above mentioned telegram and the Italian Government will express its intention to administer the country along the general lines of a de facto mandate with the possibility of submitting reports to the League.

It is

RC 2-From Rome, June 25, 1 p.m.

It is the impression here that this memorandum when submitted to the League will be given over to a Commission to study and that meanwhile the League at the instigation of England will allow the question of recognition of the Italian conquest to remain in abeyance for the time being. It is believed here that although there may be speeches in the League meetings in opposition to Italy it does not seem likely that Italy in its present conciliatory mood will take serious offense or that there is now a possibility of a declaration of non-recognition.

Repeated to Geneva.

KIRK

CSB

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 765.84/4733 FOR Despatch #138

FROM Ethiopia (Engert) DATED May 8, 1936
TO NAME 1-1127 ...

REGARDING: Note Verbale from Marshal Badoglio regarding the occupation of Addis Abba by the Italian army. Translation of-

wth

865D.01 / 124

124

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 765.84/4720 FOR Telegram #249, 7 pm.

FROM Geneva (Gilbert) DATED June 24, 1936.

TO NAME 1-1127 ...

REGARDING: Argentine policy of non-recognition. Conversation with the Argentine representative concerning- and his views with respect to the attitude of the United States.

wth

865D.01 / 125

121-

RR

This telegram must be closely paraphrased before being communicated to anyone (C)

Geneva (Part Air)

Dated June 24, 1936.

Received 7:15 a. m. 26th.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

249, June 24, 7 p. m.

865d.01

One. In a conversation with the Argentine representative today, with a frankness which surprised me he expressed himself in the following sense respecting the Argentine policy of non-recognition. He then said that he had reason to believe that a conflict existed between Washington and Buenos Aires over this matter, the United States while recognizing the desirability of its application in specific cases was opposed to the principle of its universal applicability. I remarked with entire truth that I did not know of my Government's position on this question. He then went on to say that despite the United States tacit opposition Argentina feels confident, particularly in view of Washington's being still tied to the Stimson doctrine, of carrying through her non-recognition policy both in Geneva and at the inter-American Conference.

Two. I learn that Cantillo while discussing Argentine policy with the Italians and in emphasizing that it was not aimed against Italy expressed something

of

4720

2\$\$ June 24, 7 p. m. from Geneva

-2-

of the foregoing, asserting that Argentina and the United States are rivals respecting the inter-American Conference and that Argentina does not desire any diminution of European influence in Latin America which she feels is desirable as a counterpoise to that of the United States.

HPD

GILBERT

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 765.84/4732 FOR Despatch #136

FROM Ethiopia (Engert) DATED May 6, 1936.
TO NAME 1-1127 ...

REGARDING: Proclamations by Marshal Badoglio upon his entrance into Addis Ababa. Have to do with the conduct of the inhabitants and the establishment of a military tribunal.

wth

865D.01 / 126

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 765.84/4723 FOR Telegram #255. 6 pm.

FROM Geneva (Gilbert) DATED June 2, 1936.

TO

NAME

1-1127

...

REGARDING: League Assembly meeting on June 30th. Informed that Cuba favored the policy of non-recognition and the discarding of sanctions.

wth

865D.01 / 127

127

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Za

LMS

This telegram must be closely paraphrased before being communicated to anyone. (C)

Geneva

Dated June 26, 1936

Rec'd 2:15 p. m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

255, June 26, 6 p. m.

The Cuban Minister has just called on me and shown me a telegram from his Government stating that the Argentine Minister at Habana had solicited Cuban support in the Assembly and instructing him to accord such support. The telegram added that Cuba favored the policy of non-recognition and the discarding of sanctions.

He is telegraphing his Government urging that they instruct him rather to adopt the Peruvian policy described in my telegram 250, June 24, 8 p. m.

GILBERT

KLP:CSB

note
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DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 765.84/4721 FOR Telegram #250, 8 pm.

FROM Geneva (Gilbert) DATED June 25, 1936.
TO NAME 1-1137 ...

REGARDING: League Assembly meeting on June 30th and the substance of instructions which have been received by certain Latin-American representatives with respect to the position they will take on the chief issues.

wth

865D.01 / 128

RR

This telegram must be closely paraphrased before being communicated to anyone (B)

Geneva (Part Air)

Dated June 25, 1936.

Received 7:35 a. m. 26th.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

250, June 25, 8 p. m.

Consulate's 249, June 24, 7 p. m.

965d.01
One. The instructions thus far received by Latin American representatives here respecting the position they will take on the chief issues in the forthcoming Council-Assembly meetings are in substance as follows:

Uruguay- To act in complete concert with Argentina. The Uruguayan Minister in London has recently visited Geneva to facilitate this end.

Bolivia- Same as Uruguay.

Colombia generally to favor the initiative of Argentina re non-recognition.

Panama same as Colombia.

Peru to support the removal of sanctions; to support non-recognition in principle but that action should be left to individual states.

Chile to bring forward in the Council a general project for League reform; no instructions thus far respecting other issues.

HPD

GILBERT

4721

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 765.84/4719 FOR Telegram #247, 5 pm.

FROM Geneva (Gilbert) DATED June 24, 1936.
TO NAME 1-1137 ...

REGARDING: League Assembly meeting on June 30th. Opinion in Geneva that this will mark the last official appearance of the Ethiopians in Geneva and that by the time of the September Assembly the League will not recognize Ethiopia as a member state.

wth

865D.01 / 129

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 765.84/4718 FOR Telegram #246, 4 pm.

FROM Geneva (Gilbert) DATED June 24, 1936.
TO NAME 1-1127 ...

REGARDING: League Assembly on June 30th and question on non-recognition of Italian annexation of Ethiopia. An attempt will be made to confine this question to speeches or statements of principle and to avoid anything in the nature of a decision, by referring the matter to a committee of jurists.

wth

865D.01/130

130

JS

A portion of this telegram must be closely paraphrased before being communicated to anyone (A & B)

GENEVA (part air)

Dated June 24, 1936

Rec'd 25th 7:10 p.m.

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

246, June 24, 4 p.m.

One. The chief points in the situation here respecting the June 30 Assembly appear to be as follows:

Argentina plans to be represented by its Ambassadors at Rome and at London and by Guinazu. The latter informs me in confidence that his Government's position now is that the question of "old sanctions" which covers all action taken by the League, leading to and including the application of Article Sixteen, is something entirely separate from that of "new sanctions" under Article Ten. He declared that Argentina's attitude respecting the former is one of "indifference," but, respecting the latter, that her policy of non-recognition is "insistent and irrevocable." He disclosed to me, however, that Argentina is prepared to be satisfied by support in some form of the policy of non-recognition and to leave to a later date the possible application of it to Abyssinia. He frankly admitted to me that the theory of a difference between old sanctions and new sanctions was a device to justify the quashing of the old sanctions.

(GR/Y)

4718

From Geneva, #246.

(GRAY.) Two. It is obvious that a reconciliation of the probable course of events with the provisions and the evident intent of the Covenant will be a difficult if not an impossible undertaking. The present effort from the strictly League viewpoint is to arrive at prearranged formulae as palatable as possible to League and world opinion and such as could receive "acceptance" in at least some form by the League.

To what extent the procedures and formulae which are taking shape ~~here~~ are advanced or have received any general acceptance by the powers including Italy, I am unable to determine. By the same token it is difficult to forecast what may transpire. (END GRAY)

The Argentine position described above has all the characteristics of a "negotiated" arrangement and the composition of the Argentine delegation is suggestive (GRAY) in scope. Although the "atmosphere" of negotiation certainly exists among the League great powers nothing positive respecting them yet emerges in Geneva. The crux of the problem seems to lie in the interpretation of the British position, that is whether it fits into negotiated arrangements or whether Eden's speech occurring prior to the Assembly means that Great Britain desires to achieve the tactical advantage of being the first to ~~disassociate~~ ^{disassociate} itself from commitments and thus be free to maneuver for the middle position, the traditional keystone of British policy. The best opinion here leans to the

latter

From Geneva, #246.

latter view. In general, I feel that while the action here will denote a common will for an appeasement, any appraisal of it as indicative of a specific plan of European settlement should be regarded with reserve.

Three. The best indications here point, however, to the following course of events in the Council Assembly meeting.

(A) Sanctions-- Open discussion will be as far as possible avoided. A committee meeting in private will formulate a statement of the "existing facts" leaving action to the individual state.

While it is not considered probable, except as a tactical move, that any state will oppose the lifting of sanctions there exists here among small state delegations an extreme resentment at, as they described it, having been used by the powers particularly by Great Britain under the guise of League action as a tool in great power politics and a declared resistiveness to any tendency of London to divert responsibility for the present situation to Geneva. A voicing of these sentiments might render difficult the accomplishment of a planned program; but in recent experience similar attitudes of the small powers have not reached formal utterance.

865d.01
(B) Non-recognition-- An attempt will be made to confine this question to speeches or statements of principle and to avoid anything in the nature of a decision by

From Geneva, #246.

by disposing of it through reference for study to a committee of ^{jurists} (END GRAY)

The Russians have privately advanced the thesis that the cases of Manchukuo and Abyssinia are not parallel inasmuch as in the former, China was a recognized government, whereas in the latter, the government has disappeared.

(GRAY) C. League Reform-- My personal view is that a preliminary discussion of this question may be merged into the liquidation of the present situation in order to smother the disrupting effects of such liquidation in an appeal for unified support of a new endeavor. Even if it be not so planned, the issue may be launched by some small state delegation, possibly by Chile, which in Latin American circles is believed to be anxious to assume a rôle here in emulation of Argentina.

Four. A situation without precedent prevails in what it is beginning to be regarded here as a European-American issue, the European endeavor being in general terms to employ the Assembly to liquidate the Italian-European situation and the alleged American endeavor being to employ the Assembly chiefly as a springboard for positions at the Buenos Aires Conference.

GILBERT

NPL EMB

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

726 JACKSON PLACE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 2 1938

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JUN 26 1936

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The Honorable
Cordell Hull
Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

The National League of Women Voters understands that the United States Government has been formally notified by the Italian Government of Italian annexation of Ethiopia. We have also noted that President Roosevelt has revoked the various proclamations which made the neutrality legislation effective in the recent war between Italy and Ethiopia.

Now that the United States Government has declared that this war is terminated, we presume that the recognition of the Italian annexation of Ethiopia may be under consideration and that the treaty obligations of the United States are involved. The League of Women Voters respectfully suggests that the United States Government continue to implement the Pact of Paris, a repeatedly acknowledged cornerstone of American foreign policy, by again declaring that the United States will refuse to acknowledge the fruits of aggression and that under the Argentine Anti-War Pact, also signed by Italy, we will not

"recognize any territorial arrangement which is not obtained by pacific means, nor the validity of the occupation of territories that may be brought about by force of arms."

Very truly yours,

Louise G. Baldwin

Mrs. Harris T. Baldwin
First Vice President

LGB:d

JUNE 28, 1936
DIVISION OF EASTERN AFFAIRS
JUN 29 1936
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF EASTERN AFFAIRS
JUL 2 1936

FILED
JUL 3 1936

865D.01/131

FP

July 2 1936

In reply refer to
WE 865D.01/131

Mrs. Harris T. Baldwin,
First Vice President,
National League of Women Voters,
726 Jackson Place,
Washington, D. C.

Madam:

Acknowledgment is made of your letter of June 26, 1936, concerning the notification by the Italian Government of Italian annexation of Ethiopia.

This expression of your views is appreciated and you may be assured that the Department of State is giving careful consideration and study to all aspects of the problem.

Very truly yours,

For the Secretary of State:

James Clement Dunn,
Chief, Division of Western
European Affairs.

WE:SR:ASD
6/30

7/1/36
a m w

JUL 1 1936 PM

A true copy of
the signed original.

865D.01/131

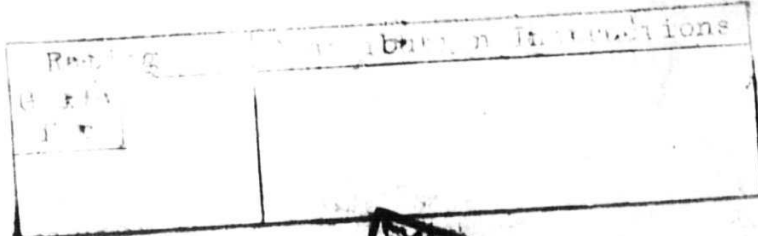
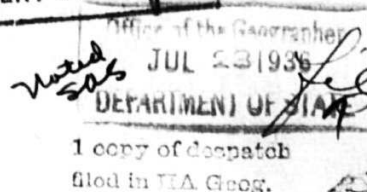
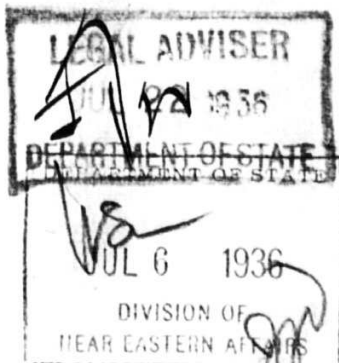
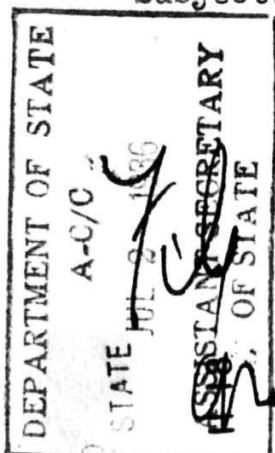


EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ROME, June 17, 1936.

No. 1743.

Subject: Law on the Organization and Administration of
Ethiopia.

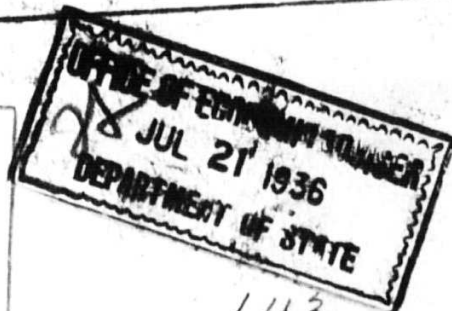
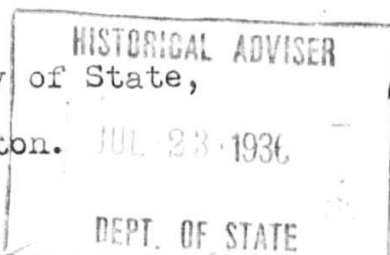


The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington. JUL 23 1936

Sir:



With reference to my despatch No. 1723 of June 5, 1936, entitled "Law on the Organization and Administration of Ethiopia", I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy and translation of the law in question, No. 1019 of June 1, 1936 which has now been published in the Official Gazette.

Respectfully yours,

A. Kirk.
Alexander Kirk,
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

Enclosures:

Translation;
Copy of law.

AK/amc

801

865 D. 01/132

GDG

Enclosure No. 1 to despatch No. 1743 of June 17, 1936,
from the Embassy in Rome.

T R A N S L A T I O N

ROYAL DECREE-LAW No. 1019 of June 1, 1936.

Organization and Administration of Italian East Africa.

VICTOR EMMANUEL III
By the Grace of God and the Will of the Nation
KING OF ITALY
EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA

Seen Royal Decree-Law No. 754 of May 9, 1936, converted into
law No. 867 of May 18, 1936;

Seen Article 3, No. 2, of the Law No. 100 of January 31, 1926;

Recognized the urgent and absolute necessity to provide;

Heard the Council of Ministers;

On the proposal of the Chief of Government, Prime Minister
Secretary of State, Minister Secretary of State for Colonies,
in agreement with the Minister Secretary of State for Finance;
We have decreed and do hereby decree:

SECTION I

Organization politico-administrative of Italian East Africa.

Art. 1.

The territories of the Ethiopian Empire, of Eritrea and
of Somalia constitute Italian East Africa.

It has a juridical personality and is governed and repre-
sented - in the name of the King Emperor - by a Governor Gen-
eral, who has the title of Viceroy of Ethiopia.

The Government General of Italian East Africa has its
headquarters at Addis Ababa.

Art. 2.

The Ethiopian Empire is composed:

- ✓ of the Government of Amhara, with its capital at Gondar;
- ✓ of the Government of Galla and Sidamo, with its capital
at Jimma;
- ✓ of the Government of Harrar, with its capital at Harrar;

of the

of the ^{Governorship} Governatorato of Addis Ababa, which is ^{organised} constituted in a municipal administration, governed by a Governor under the direct dependence of the Government General.

Each Government and the Governatorato of Addis Ababa has juridical personality.

Art. 3.

The territory of the Government of Amhara is bounded: on the north and northeast by Eritrea along a line which follows the course of the Setit-Tacazzè and that of the Tsellari and, passing to the south of Lake Ascianghi near Quoram, reaches the boundary of Aussa;

on the southeast by the territory of the Government of Harrar along the course of the Auasc to its junction with the Moggio;

on the south by the territory of the Government of Galla and Sidamo along the course of the Blue Nile from the Sudanese frontier to its junction with the Mughher, and along a line from Mughher to the boundary of the territory of Addis Ababa; with the territory of Addis Ababa from the Barga to the junction of the Auasc and the Moggio;

on the west by the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

The territory of the Government of Galla and Sidamo is bounded:

on the north by the territory of the Government of Amhara and that of the Governatorato of Addis Ababa along the line indicated in the preceding paragraph to the junction of the Auasc with the Moggio;

on the east by the territory of the Government of Harrar, from the junction of the Moggio along a line which, proceeding

in a southerly direction, follows the slope of the tableland towards the lakes and reaches the source of the Uebi in Hoghisò, then follows the eastern limits of the Sidamo to the Ganale Doria, following the Ganale Doria to the Italian Somalia boundaries in the valley of the Dal Verme cascades and from thence in a straight line to Malca Marre on the Daua Parma;

on the south by Kenya and on the west by the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

The territory of the Government of Harra is bounded:

on the north by Eritrea along the southern limit of Aussa from French Somalia;

on the northwest by the territory of the Government of Amhara along the course of the Auasc to the junction of the Moggio;

on the west by the territory of the Government of Galla and Sidamo along the line indicated in the preceding paragraph;

on the south by Italian Somalia;

on the east by French and British Somalia.

The Government of Addis Ababa includes the regions of Addis Ababa, Addis Alem and Moggio to the Barga stream and the Auasc river;

Art. 4.

The territory of ^{the} Tigre between the line Mareb-Belesa-Muna and the line Tacazzè-Tsellari-Lake Ascianghi, and that of ^{the} Danakil from the lowland east of Lake Ascianghi to the southern ^{the} limit of Aussa form part of Eritrea and are placed under the jurisdiction of that Government.

The territory inhabited by the Ogaden somalia populations between the frontier of British Somalia and the Dacata river,

the Uebi

the Uebi Gestro and the Ganale Doria forms part of Italian Somalia and is placed under the jurisdiction of that Government.

The Government of Eritrea and the Government of Somalia have juridical personality.

Art. 5.

852001
The Governor General, Viceroy, is subordinate solely and directly to the Minister for Colonies. He represents the King Emperor in Italian East Africa and is the Supreme Head of its administration.

The Governor General Viceroy may grant pardons and commute penalties, in the name and by delegation of the King Emperor to the subjects of Italian East Africa condemned by whatsoever judicial organ ordinary or extraordinary of Italian East Africa.

The powers of the Government of the King may be delegated to the Governor General Viceroy with regard to the territories under his jurisdiction.

The Governor General Viceroy has at his command all the armed forces stationed in the territories and in the territorial waters of Italian East Africa.

Art. 6.

For public order and safety the Governor General Viceroy may, with prior authorization of the Minister for Colonies, institute special tribunals with jurisdiction over the entire territory of Italian East Africa or any part of it. He may further decree that any crimes may be judged by the special tribunals according to the regulations and applying the penalties fixed by the Penal Code of the Army in time of war.

Art. 7.

The Governor General Viceroy shall have as his immediate subordinates a Vice Governor General and a Chief of Staff.

The Vice

The Vice Governor shall be named by Royal Decree on the proposal of the Minister for Colonies, approved by the Council of Ministers, and shall be chosen from the colonial functionaries of Grade II on the Government lists. He shall rank immediately after the Governor General Viceroy.

The Chief of Staff shall be named by Royal Decree on the proposal of the Minister for Colonies, in agreement with the Minister for War.

Art. 8.

865d002 The Governor General Viceroy shall have a Cabinet directed by a colonial functionary on the Government lists and composed of functionaries and employees from the colonial lists and officers of the armed forces.

The Governor General Viceroy may establish a Private Secretariat for the despatch of his personal correspondence and for the services of the Viceroyal House.

The fundamental composition of the Cabinet and of the Private Secretariat is provided for by the politico-administrative organization.

Art. 9.

In case of vacancy, absence or inability of the Governor General Viceroy, the regency of the Government General shall be entrusted to the Vice Governor General.

In case of vacancy, absence or inability of the Vice Governor General, the Minister for Colonies shall decide who is to assume the regency of the Government General.

Art. 10.

The Vice Governor General shall assist the Governor General Viceroy in the exercise of all his duties and superintend in detail all the civil and political services of Italian East Africa.

The Superior Directions of the Government shall provide for the coordination of all the services in Italian East Africa

Africa.

At the head of each of these services shall be placed a Director Superior named by decree of the Governor General Viceroy, and chosen from the colonial functionaries of Grades V and VI on the Government lists.

The number and duties of the Superior Directions of the Government shall be provided for by the politico-administrative organization.

Art. 11.

A Governor shall be placed at the head of each of the five Governments comprising Italian East Africa.

The Governors (Grade II on the Government colonial lists) shall be named by Royal Decree on the proposal of the Minister for Colonies, approved by the Council of Ministers.

The Governor of Addis Ababa shall be named by Royal Decree on the proposal of the Minister for Colonies, approved by the Council of Ministers, and chosen from the colonial functionaries of Grade IV on the Government lists; they may be selected from outside the lists within the numerical limit fixed by the rules which regulate employment outside the lists for personnel of the Colonial Administration.

Art. 12.

The Governors shall be subordinate to the Governor General Viceroy and shall apply the general political, administrative and military policies imparted to them by the Minister for Colonies through the Viceroy. They shall correspond directly with the Minister for Colonies regarding ordinary affairs of Government.

Art. 13.

The Governors shall direct - according to instructions

of the

of the Governor General Viceroy - the policy and administration of the territory under their jurisdiction, provide for safety, for public order and the functioning of all the offices and services and coordinate their activities. They shall provide for the publication and the execution of the laws and regulations. They shall supervise the procedure of the public administrations and may dissolve these, appointing Government Commissioners to conduct them. They shall have at their command the armed forces stationed in the territory and territorial waters under their jurisdiction, and superintend their organization, government, administration and employment.

In the territory of the Governatorato of Addis Ababa the powers indicated in the preceding paragraph shall be exercised by the Viceroy.

Art. 14.

The Governors may establish a private secretariat for the despatch of personal and official correspondence. The fundamental composition of the private secretariats shall be established by the politico-administrative organization.

Art. 15.

Each Governor shall have as his immediate subordinates the Secretary General and the Commander of the troops.

In case of vacancy, absence or inability of the Governor the regency of the Government shall be entrusted to the Secretary General.

In case of vacancy, absence or inability of the Secretary General the Governor General Viceroy shall decide who shall assume the regency of the Government.

Art. 16.

The Secretary General shall be named by Royal Decree, on

the proposal

the proposal of the Minister for Colonies, approved by the Council of Ministers, and chosen from the colonial functionaries of Grades III and IV of the Government lists.

The Secretary General ranks next after the Governor.

He shall assist the Governor in the exercise of all his duties and superintend in detail all the civil and political services of the Government, according to the policies of the Governor.

Art. 17.

865d20
The Commander of the troops shall be named by Royal Decree, on the proposal of the Minister for Colonies, in agreement with the Minister for War, approved by the Governor General Viceroy.

He shall be the counsellor of the Governor in military questions; look after matters relating to the defense of the territory, designating the necessary provisions, and shall have other duties established by the politico-administrative organization and by the military organization of Italian East Africa.

The Commander of the troops shall rank next after the Secretary General.

Art. 18.

Government Directorships shall be provided for the civil and political services of each Government, at the head of which shall be placed Government Directors, to be named by decree of the Governor General Viceroy and chosen from the colonial functionaries of Grades V or VI of the Government lists.

The number, the duties and the sectional divisions of the Government Directorships is established by politico-administrative organization.

Art. 19.

The territory of each Government shall be divided in Commissariats by decree of the Governor General Viceroy, within the limits to be established by the colonial personnel lists.

The Commissariats shall be divided into Residences, and these into Vice Residences, according to the divisioning established by decree of the Governor.

The Commissaries, Residents and Vice Residents shall be named by decree of the Governor and chosen from the colonial functionaries of the Government lists; their duties to be established by the politico-administrative organization.

Art. 20.

The chief cities of the Commissariat with a population of over ten thousand inhabitants, and the chief cities of the Government may be headquarters of municipal administrations.

The municipal administrations shall be established by decree of the Governor General Viceroy, who shall establish their boundaries.

Each municipal administration shall have juridical personality and be governed by a Podestà appointed by the Governor and chosen normally from the colonial functionaries of the Government lists, who may be employed outside the lists within the numerical limits fixed by the rules which regulate the employment outside the lists of personnel of the colonial administration.

Art. 21.

The Governor General Viceroy and the Governors can correspond with State Administrations only through or by authorization of the Minister for Colonies.

The Minister for Colonies, by previous arrangement with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, may authorize the Governor

General Viceroy and the Governors to correspond directly with the Italian representatives abroad, with authorization of the foreign States.

Civil and military functionaries cannot have service relations with any administration, office, organization, or person outside the territory of the Government, unless through or by express authorization of the Governor.

Art. 22.

865800
A General Council shall be constituted for the Government General, presided over by the Governor General Viceroy and composed:

- of the Vice Governor General;
- of the Governors;
- of the Governor of Addis Ababa;
- of the Chief of Staff;
- of the Magistrate with highest rank of the Court of Accounts;
- of the Superior Directors of the Government General;
- of the Officer highest in rank of the Royal Marine, of the Royal Aeronautica and of the Voluntary Militia for the National Safety of Italian East Africa;
- of the judging Magistrate and the representative of the Public Ministry highest in rank in Italian East Africa;
- of the functionary highest in rank of each of the technical services in Italian East Africa;
- of the Federal Secretary of the National Fascist Party of the capital of Italian East Africa;
- of the head of the accounting department of the Government General.

By delegation of the Governor General Viceroy the Vice Governor General may preside over the General Council.

Functionaries in charge of single services of the Government General may be called by the Governor General Viceroy to take part in the Council, with right of discussion, when matters within their competence are being discussed.

Art. 23.

The Council General shall be consulted:

- a) on projects of regulations to be issued by the Governor General Viceroy;
- b) on the estimated budget and on the final accounts of Italian East Africa;

- c) on the annual program of public works and on other matters of general character;
- d) on problems of general interest relating to agriculture, economy and industry;
- e) on the imposition of taxes;
- f) on matters for which special provisions may be prescribed.

The Governor General Viceroy, when he deems it opportune, may submit to the examination of the Council General questions which are not covered in the categories indicated above.

In case of unforeseen reasons for urgency, the Governor General Viceroy may take action, without requesting the opinion of the Council General, but he must report the measures adopted to the Council at its first successive meeting.

In such case the Governor General Viceroy must report immediately the measures adopted to the Minister for Colonies, who will notify the Minister for Finance when the measures are of a financial nature.

Copies of the reports of the Council General are to be forwarded to the Minister for Colonies.

The rules for the functioning of the Council General shall be established by the politico-administrative organization.

Art. 24.

A Consulta shall be established for Italian East Africa.

The Consulta shall be presided over by the Governor General Viceroy and shall be composed:

- of members of the Council General;
- of the Secretaries General of the Governments of Italian East Africa;
- of the Commanders of the troops of the Governments of Italian East Africa;
- of the Federal Secretaries of the National Fascist Party in Italian East Africa;
- of six Italian citizens appointed for two years by decree of the Governor General Viceroy and chosen

from

from those belonging to the categories of production and labor in Italian East Africa;

of six chiefs or notables appointed for two years by decree of the Governor General Viceroy and chosen from among the subjects of Italian East Africa;

The Governor General Viceroy shall submit to the examination of the Consulta programs of economic and cultural character which concern particularly the subjects of Italian East Africa; the provisions which relate to the ethnic and social structure of the populations of Italian East Africa and their traditions; and all other provisions regarding which he deems it opportune to have the opinion of the Consulta.

The Consulta must be called in ordinary session at least once each year.

Art. 25.

For each Government there shall be established a Government Council, presided over by the Governor and composed:

of the Secretary General of the Government;
of the Commander of the troops;
of the Magistrate ranking highest of the Court of Accounts;
of the Federal Secretary of the National Fascist Party;
of the Directors of the Government;
of the judging Magistrate and by a representative of the Public Ministry highest in rank;
of the Head of the accounting department of the Government.

By decree of the Governor General Viceroy other members may be called to take part in the Government Council, either citizens or Italian subjects, according to the rules established by the politico-administrative organization.

Art. 26.

The Government Council shall be consulted:

- a) on the regulation projects which are issued by the Governor;
- b) on the budget estimates and final accounts;
- c) on all other cases in which the special arrangements require its opinion.

The Governor

The Governor, when he deems it opportune, may submit to the examination of the Government Council matters which are not covered by the preceding paragraph.

When there arise unforeseen reasons for urgency, the Governor may take action without requesting the opinion of the Government Council, but he must report the measures adopted to the Council at its first successive meeting.

In such case the Governor must also report immediately the measures adopted to the Governor General Viceroy, who shall notify the Minister for Colonies, who in turn shall notify the Minister for Finance when the measures are of a financial nature.

The rules for the functioning of the Government Council are established by the politico-administrative organization.

Art. 27.

In preambles of provisions upon which the Council General, the Consulta or the Government Council has been consulted, mention of this fact must be made.

SECTION II

Citizenship.

Art. 28.

The following are subjects of Italian East Africa:

- 6012
- a) all those individuals who have their residence in Italian East Africa and who are not Italian citizens or citizens or subjects of other States;
 - b) Children of a subject father, or, in case the father is unknown, of the subject mother;
 - c) children born in the territory of Italian East Africa when both the parents are unknown;
 - d) a woman married to a subject;
 - e) an individual belonging to an african or asiatic population, who performs civil or military service in Italian East Africa, or who has performed such service and resides in Italian East Africa.

The Minister

The Minister for Colonies may, by his decree, recognize as subjects of Italian East Africa, in accordance with international agreements in force, individuals belonging to the population groups immigrated in Italian East Africa, when such groups have there definitely established their habitual residence.

Those may become subjects who, by means of a decree of the Governor General Viceroy, having been born abroad in African or Asiatic regions and are not citizens of Italy or other States, have established their residence in the territories mentioned for at least two years and who declare to the political authorities their desire to assume Italian citizenship.

Art. 29.

Citizens of Italian East Africa cannot acquire foreign citizenship unless they establish their domicile abroad for at least one year and obtain authorization by decree of the Minister for Colonies.

Art. 30.

Those born in the territory of Italian East Africa of unknown parents, when their physical character and other indications give reason to believe that both parents were of the white race, may be declared Italian citizens.

Such citizenship is conferred by provision of the competent judge, who, ascertaining the conditions stated in the foregoing paragraph of this Article, arranges by decree for the inscription in the register of the civil State of the interested person as an Italian citizen, in the same manner prescribed for the correcting of documents of the civil State.

The provision of the judge may be adopted on request or on his initiative.

The officer of the civil State to whom may be reported the

birth

birth of a child of unknown parents in such manner as to raise doubt whether the conditions contemplated by the first paragraph of this Article apply to the child, must report the full matter to the judicial authority for the eventual necessary action.

Art. 31.

Absolute respect of religion is guaranteed in Italian East Africa.

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Religious institutions of monophysite christians shall be regulated by special laws and agreements with the ecclesiastic hierarchies.

The right is granted to the Mussulmans in all the territory of Italian East Africa to restore their places of worship, their ancient religious institutions, and schools. Controversies between Mussulman subjects are to be decided by the Cadi according to Islamitic law and the local customs of the Mussulman populations.

Respect for the local traditions is guaranteed to all, in so far as they do not conflict with public order and general principles of civilization.

Art. 32.

Official documents, which by provision of law must be edited or published in the written language of the subjects of Italian East Africa, shall be compiled in the following languages:

for the Government of Eritrea: in tigranian or arabic;
for the Government of Amhara: in amharic;
for the Governatorato of Addis Ababa: in amharic;
for the Government of Harrar: in Arabic;
for the Government of Galla and Sidamo: in arabic;
for the Government of Italian Somalia: in arabic;

Instruction in local languages shall be given:

in the territory of the Government of Eritrea: in tigranian;
in the territory of the Government of Amhara: in amharic;

in the

in the territory of the Governatorato of Addis Ababa:
in amharic and in galla;

in the territory of the Government of Harrar: in harrar
and in galla;

in the territory of the Government of Galla and Sidamo:
in galla and in caffino;

in the territory of the Government of Italian Somalia:
in somali.

85242 Instruction in Arabic is obligatory in the schools for
subjects in all the Mussulman territories of Italian East Africa.

The Governor General Viceroy, by his decree, may establish
that the teaching in any of the regions may be given also in a
language not included in those listed.

Art. 33.

The subjects of Italian East Africa may have recourse for
questions regarding their personal and family condition to the
jurisdiction established for Italian citizens instead of those
special jurisdictions applying to them. In such case, however,
they shall be subject to Italian laws as they are applied in
Italian East Africa. However, as to juridical relationships
constituted upon the basis of any one law, only the regulations
of the aforesaid law can be applied.

SECTION III

Financial Administration.

Art. 34.

85251 The Governor General Viceroy shall prepare the budget
estimates for Italian East Africa and present them to the
Ministry of Colonies, which shall transmit them to the Ministry
of Finance, not later than the month of January of each year.
In case of delay in its presentation, the Minister for Colonies
may himself draft the budget.

The fiscal year shall begin July 1st and end June 30th

of the

of the successive year.

The revenues for all the territory of I.E.A. will come under one head in the budget estimates; expenditures shall be classified, for each budget title and category, as expenditures for the central offices of the Government General and for general services in all I.E.A. and expenditures for the administration of the single Governments.

Receipts and expenditures for the construction and administration of the railways shall be contained in a separate budget annexed to that for I.E.A.

Art. 35.

The budget estimates for I.E.A. shall be presented for the approval of Parliament annexed to the expenditure estimates of the Ministry of Colonies and legally approved by it.

Art. 36.

The budget shall be administered under the personal responsibility of the Governor General Viceroy, and of the separate Governors for that part of the expenditures falling under their jurisdiction.

To the expenditure estimates for I.E.A. shall be annexed appropriate tables indicating the articles of the general budget and those of the special budgets:

- a) for which funds cannot be transferred;
- b) from which funds cannot be transferred.

When new items of expenditure occur in the course of the administration of the provisions of the budget the eventual variations in the same items in the above-mentioned tables must be indicated.

The Governor General Viceroy shall have the right to effect transfer of funds for other budget items. Previous authorization, however, is required from the Minister for Colonies in agreement with the Minister for Finance, for:

- a) transfer of funds from civil to military services;
- b) transfer of funds from ordinary to extraordinary expenditures and vice versa.

Art. 37.

The budget revenues for I.E.A. include its own receipts and those contributed by the State.

Art. 38.

Its own revenues are:

- a) the income from the colonial estate and the public domain and the rents from concessions of whatever kind;
- b) proceeds of the sale of real and moveable property of every kind;
- c) receipts for customs and taxes;
- d) all other revenues, direct and from various sources.

Art. 39.

By royal decrees to be issued according to Art. 55, there shall be established excise and other taxes; there shall likewise be indicated tolls of a general character which the Governor General Viceroy has the right to impose in all the territory of I.E.A., and those of local character which the Governors have the right to impose in the territory of their Governments.

The excise and other tax receipts, of whatever nature, accrue to the budget of I.E.A. insofar as they weigh upon the taxpayer for productive activity carried out and for his property situated in the territory of I.E.A.

There is excluded, however, any transfer to the above-mentioned budget of revenues represented by direct deduction which the financial administration may make, in line with the rules in force, for fixed payments to be made in favor of persons residing or organizations located in the territory of I.E.A.

Art. 40.

Art. 40.

Any eventual surplus at the close of the financial year is to be applied to the constitution of a reserve fund.

Such fund is destined:

- a) for extraordinary expenditures for the Colonial Estate;
- b) for works recognized as of public utility.

Art. 41.

Extraordinary expenditures recognized as necessary and which cannot be covered by the revenues designated in Art. 37 will be provided for:

1° by the use of reserve funds in the cases indicated in the preceding Article.

2° from extraordinary appropriation of funds by the State to be authorized by special law, which specifically states the purposes for which the appropriation is made.

Art. 42.

The final accounts shall be prepared by the Governor General Viceroy in the same form as the budget estimates and transmitted to the Ministry of Finance through the Ministry of Colonies, not later than six months from the closing of the financial year.

These accounts shall be accompanied by the decision of the Court of Accounts and submitted to the approval of Parliament. The Colonial Estate account shall also be submitted with the final accounts.

Art. 43.

The Minister for Colonies and the Governor General Viceroy have the right to arrange for inspection and verification of any office or service in I.E.A.

The Minister for Finance, in agreement with the Minister for Colonies, has a similar right over all the offices which
have

have financial or accounting functions.

General administration and accounting inspection shall be required at least every three years.

Inspection of local bodies shall be arranged by each Governor.

Art. 44.

An accounting department shall be established for the Government General and for each Government for the control of the administration of the Colonial Estate and that of the budget, according to the rules of the administrative-accounting organization. In particular, the accounting department shall arrange for the keeping of records of revenues and expenditures, for the supervision and checking of revenues, for the supervision of the estimates of expenditures, for the verification of the accounts, and for the supervision of the handling of cash, of government warehouses and the keeping of inventories.

The accounting department of the Governor General, other than its functions in the administration of expenditures of the Government General shall:

a) coordinate the functioning of the accounting departments of the dependent Governments according to the rules in force and the instructions issuing from the Central Authorities;

b) summarize the revenue and expenditure situation both periodically as well as at the end of the fiscal year.

Art. 45.

The dispositions of Royal Decree No. 1214 of July 12, 1934, on the organization of the Court of Accounts shall apply to I. E. A. when the present decree becomes effective.

The modifications necessary to the aforesaid organization for the operation of the preceding paragraph and the relative regulations for its execution will be issued by Royal Decree

on the proposal of the Chief of Government Prime Minister Secretary of State, in agreement with the Minister Secretary of State for Colonies and the Minister Secretary of State for Finance, approved by the Court of Accounts.

SECTION IV.

Administration of Justice.

Art. 46.

The administration of justice shall be entrusted:

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- a) to ordinary and military magistrates;
 - b) to political-administrative officers;
 - c) to khadi and local chiefs.

The above-mentioned magistrates and officers may be aided by assistants chosen from citizens and subjects.

Art. 47.

Rules for the administration of justice and for the creation and functioning of organizations which are to administer justice, shall be established by judicial orders and corresponding regulations.

Judicial districts shall be fixed by decree of the Governor General Viceroy.

Art. 48.

Governors and civil and military officers engaged in the duties of government cannot be called to account for the exercise of their duties except by superior authority, and cannot be subjected to penal procedure for any reason, or arrested, except in flagrant cases, without previous authorization from the Minister for Colonies in the case of an officer of not less than fourth grade, and from the Governor General Viceroy in the case of other officers.

The Governor General Viceroy shall immediately inform the Minister for Colonies of requests received from judicial authorities

authorities and of the reply given.

Art. 49.

Chiefs and notables appointed by Government decree among Italian East African subjects cannot be subjected to penal procedure nor arrested, except in flagrant cases, without the previous authorization of the Governor.

The Governor General Vicary, by decree, shall establish the categories of local civil personnel composed of Italian East African subjects to whom the above-mentioned privilege shall apply.

Art. 50.

✓ To subjects shall be applied the law of their own religion, their own country, and their own race, in accordance with the rules established by the judicial organization.

✓ When the criminal is a subject, the judicial authority, in applying the penal rules of the code and of any other law or regulation, may inflict penalties inferior to the minimum provided for.

Art. 51.

The Governor has the right to suspend application of penalty under sentence inflicted by any judicial authority in his territory in case the condemned person has been granted pardon.

The Governor may grant pardon in cases of fines imposed on ethnic groups or individual subjects, except those in connection with unfulfillment of contracts or customs infractions.

Art. 52.

All questions which do not involve controversies regarding civil and political rights but concern business relations between private individuals and the public Administration may be appealed to the Governor and are subject to administrative

provisions,

provisions, in conformity with Art. 3 of the law of March 20, 1865, No. 2248, enclosure E, regarding administrative disputes.

Against the provisions of the Governor which are not defined by laws or regulations in force, appeal may be made in a hierarchical manner to the Minister for Colonies, who shall act after consulting the Superior Colonial Council. The appeal shall be transmitted to the Minister through the Governor General Viceroy.

Against the definite provisions of the Governor and of the Minister for Colonies, appeal may be made for incompetence, abuse of power and violation of law to the Council of State, or in extraordinary circumstances, to the King, in conformity with the law on the Council of State.

SECTION V.

Juridical Regulations.

Art. 53.

85d 044 The civil, commercial, and penal codes of civil and penal procedure, the penal code for the Army, the maritime military penal code and the corresponding auxiliary provisions in force in the Kingdom and the code for the Mercantile Marine of Libya are automatically extended to Italian East Africa and shall be observed insofar as local conditions permit except when modified by special provisions.

Likewise and within the same limits, legislative provisions which, with the consent of the Minister for Colonies shall be issued in modification of the above-mentioned codes, shall be applicable in Italian East Africa without being specially extended.

Art. 54.

Art. 54.

Laws and regulations concerning civil status in force in the Kingdom shall be extended to Italian East Africa and shall be applicable to citizens.

Subjects may request the inscription of their separate documents in appropriate registers of the civil State, but this inscription cannot be used as proof of the acquisition of Italian citizenship.

Art. 55.

Regulations having the force of law for Italian East Africa shall be issued by Royal decree on the proposal of the Minister for Colonies having heard the opinion of the Superior Colonial Council and the previous deliberation of the Council of Ministers, provided they do not concern the personal, family, and inheritance status of Italian citizens. In the same manner provision shall be made to extend to Italian East Africa the laws, decrees, and regulations in force in the Kingdom.

Legislative and regulatory provisions called for by laws, decrees, and regulations issued for Italian East Africa or extended thereto, shall be understood to be extended automatically.

When the provisions are of financial character, the Royal decree shall be issued in agreement with the Minister for Finance.

Art. 56.

The regulations for the application of the provisions having force of law shall be issued by the Minister for Colonies, after consultation with the Superior Colonial Council. This power may be delegated to the Governor General Viceroy. When the regulations are of financial character, the Ministerial provision shall be issued in agreement with the Minister for Finance.

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The issuing of all other regulations, with the exception of those mentioned in the following Article, shall be the duty of the Governors.

The Governor General Viceroy may for urgent and important reasons issue, by means of an appropriate decree, regulations which exceed his legal powers, immediately so informing the Minister for Colonies, who shall inform the Minister for Finance when the provisions are of financial character.

Art. 57.

Municipal regulations and those relating in any way to city services shall be prepared by the heads of municipal administrations or by functionaries engaged in the municipal services and approved by the Governors.

Art. 58.

In cases of violation of the laws mentioned in Art. 56, second and third paragraph, and in Art. 57, the authorities who have issued the laws shall have the power to cause arrest up to one month or to impose a fine up to five hundred lire, when Art. 650 of the Penal Code is not applicable.

Art. 59.

The Governor General Viceroy shall have the power to annul by decree regulations, decrees, and orders issued by Governors, after consultation with the General Council.

Regulations, decrees, and orders issued by the Governor General Viceroy may be annulled by Royal decree on the proposal of the Minister for Colonies, after consulting the Superior Colonial Council, and with the approval of the Council of Ministers.

Art. 60.

Laws, decrees, and regulations shall be published both in Addis Ababa and in the territory of the Government in

which

which they are to be applied.

Publication of codes and auxiliary and modifying laws shall be made by depositing the text in Italian in the offices of the Government General and of each government and in the chanceries of the courts; and by announcement, in Italian and in the local language, in the official journal of the Government General and in the official bulletin of each Government; the publication of other laws, decrees, and regulations shall be made by the insertions in the above-mentioned journal and bulletins of the text in Italian and by the announcement of the insertion in the local language, in accordance with Art. 32.

Artl 61.

Laws, decrees, and regulations shall enter into effect on the thirtieth day after the day of their publication, unless they otherwise provide. For the city of Addis Ababa, the period starts from the publication of the text or the announcement in the official journal of the Government General; for other territories from the publication in the official bulletins of the respective Governments.

Art. 62.

The Governor General Viceroy may order that laws, decrees, and regulations be made known to the native populations by means of public proclamations or by whatever other more suitable means. Such manner of publication is obligatory in cases of penal regulations or land questions.

SECTION VI.

Temporary Provisions.

Art. 63.

Insofar as local conditions permit, laws, decrees, and regulations

regulations issued for or extended to Eritrea are applicable in the territories of the Government of Amhara and of the Governatorato of Addis Ababa; and those issued for or extended to Italian Somalia are applicable in the territories of the Governments of Galla and Sidamo, and of Harrar, until the situation is regularized by special provisions, and always provided they do not conflict with the present fundamental law.

Art. 64.

The codes, laws, decrees, and regulations provided by the present law shall be effective when the present law enters into effect, no special publication being necessary.

Art. 65.

The Law No. 999 of July 6, 1933; the Law No. 146 of January 25, 1934; Royal Decree-law No. 42 of January 17, 1935 converted into Law No. 783, April 11, 1935, and any other conflicting laws shall be abrogated.

Art. 66.

The present decree shall enter into effect June 1, 1936 and shall be presented to Parliament for conversion into law.

The proposing Minister is authorized to present the appropriate draft of law.

We order that the present decree, with the Seal of State affixed, be added to the official collection of laws and decrees of the Kingdom of Italy, commanding those concerned to observe it and to cause it to be observed.

Done at Rome, June 1, 1936.

Num.	CAPITOLI	Competenza per l'esercizio finanziario dal 1° luglio 1936 al 30 giugno 1937
	Denominazione	
	SPESA PER I SERVIZI DELLA PROPAGANDA.	
20	Spese per la propaganda	3.000.000 —
	SPESA PER I SERVIZI DELLA CINEMATOGRAFIA.	
21	Vigilanza sulla produzione delle pellicole cinematografiche - Spese relative alla fornitura ed alla manutenzione degli impianti tecnici (legge 25 giugno 1913, n. 785 e Regio decreto 9 aprile 1928, n. 941)	100.000 —
22	Premi per le pellicole cinematografiche riconosciute nazionali a norma dell'articolo 6 del Regio decreto-legge 5 ottobre 1933, n. 1414, convertito nella legge 5 febbraio 1934, n. 329	2.000.000 —
		2.100.000 —
	SPESA PER I SERVIZI DEL TURISMO.	
23	Rimborso all'Ente nazionale per le industrie turistiche (Enti) delle spese sostenute per lo svolgimento delle attività concernenti il turismo (Regi decreti-legge 23 marzo 1931, n. 371, convertito nella legge 28 dicembre 1931, n. 1631, e 21 novembre 1934, n. 1834, convertito nella legge 13 maggio 1935, n. 763)	13.580.000 —
24	Contributo dello Stato nelle spese di funzionamento dell'Ente nazionale per le industrie turistiche (Enti)	3.600.000 —
		17.180.000 —
	SPESA PER I SERVIZI DEL TEATRO.	
25	Spese per la censura teatrale, la vigilanza governativa, nonché le provvidenze e tutte le altre relative all'attività teatrale e musicale	5.000.000 —
26	Spese per la gestione della Discoteca di Stato	150.000 —
27	Quota del 6,17 per cento sui canoni di abbonamento alle radio-audizioni circolari spettanti alla Corporazione dello spettacolo e da erogare ai sensi dell'art. 4 del Regio decreto-legge 1° aprile 1935, n. 327, convertito nella legge 6 giugno 1935, n. 1142	per memoria
		5.150.000 —
	TITOLO II. — SPESA STRAORDINARIA.	
	CATEGORIA I. — Spese effettive.	
	SPESA GENERALI.	
28	Ributizione al personale non di ruolo	1.850.000 —
29	Indennità temporanea mensile al personale non di ruolo	10.000 —
		1.860.000 —

Num.	CAPITOLI	Competenza per l'esercizio finanziario dal 1° luglio 1936 al 30 giugno 1937
	Denominazione	
	SPESA PER I SERVIZI DELLA PROPAGANDA.	
30	Contributo dello Stato nelle spese per l'organizzazione della televisione	100.000 —
	SPESA PER I SERVIZI DELLA CINEMATOGRAFIA.	
31	Contributo nelle spese per la creazione di un Centro industriale cinematografico in Roma (seconda delle quattro rate autorizzate col Regio decreto-legge 9 dicembre 1935, n. 2113)	1.000.000 —
	SPESA PER I SERVIZI DEL TURISMO.	
32	Rimborso alle ditte fornitrici della differenza tra il prezzo di vendita al pubblico della benzina ed il prezzo ridotto (Regio decreto-legge 9 maggio 1935, n. 723 e Regio decreto-legge 23 settembre 1935, n. 1712)	5.000.000 —
33	Assegnazione straordinaria per i provvedimenti a favore delle Aziende alberghiere e del Credito alberghiero, giusta la legge 26 maggio 1932, n. 627 (spesa ripartita - quinta delle dieci rate)	6.500.000 —
		11.500.000 —
	CATEGORIA II. — Movimento di capitali.	
	ANTICIPAZIONI A FAVORE DELLA PRODUZIONE CINEMATOGRAFICA ITALIANA.	
34	Anticipazioni a favore della produzione cinematografica italiana (legge 13 giugno 1935, n. 1143 - seconda delle cinque annualità)	10.000.000 —

Visto, d'ordine di Sua Maestà il Re:

Il Ministro per le finanze:

DI REVEL.

CAPITOLI		Competenza per l'esercizio del bilancio dal 1° luglio 1936 al 30 giugno 1937
Num.	Denominazione	
RIASSUNTO PER TITOLI		
TITOLO I. — SPESA ORDINARIA.		
CATEGORIA I. — Spese effettive.		
	Spese generali	12.700.000 —
	Spese per i servizi della stampa	410.000 —
	Spese per i servizi della propaganda	3.000.000 —
	Spese per i servizi della cinematografia	2.100.000 —
	Spese per i servizi del turismo	17.180.000 —
	Spese per i servizi del teatro	5.150.000 —
	Totale della categoria I. — Parte ordinaria	40.540.000 —
TITOLO II. — SPESA STRAORDINARIA		
CATEGORIA I. — Spese effettive.		
	Spese generali	1.860.000 —
	Spese per i servizi della propaganda	100.000 —
	Spese per i servizi della cinematografia	1.000.000 —
	Spese per i servizi del turismo	11.500.000 —
	Totale della categoria I. — Parte straordinaria	14.460.000 —
CATEGORIA II. — Movimento di capitali.		
	Anticipazioni a favore della produzione cinematografica italiana	10.000.000 —
	Totale della categoria II. — Parte straordinaria.	10.000.000 —
	Totale della parte straordinaria	24.460.000 —
RIASSUNTO PER CATEGORIA		
	Categoria I. — Spese effettive (Parte ordinaria e straordinaria)	55.000.000 —
	Categoria II. — Movimento di capitali - (Parte straordinaria).	10.000.000 —
	Totale generale	65.000.000 —
Visto, d'ordine di Sua Maestà il Re: Il Ministro per le finanze: DI REVEL.		

Visto, d'ordine di Sua Maestà il Re:
Il Ministro per le finanze:
DI REVEL.

REGIO DECRETO-LEGGE 1° giugno 1936-XIV, n. 1019.
Ordinamento e amministrazione dell'Africa Orientale Italiana.

VITTORIO EMANUELE III
PER GRAZIA DI DIO E PER VOLONTÀ DELLA NAZIONE
RE D'ITALIA
IMPERATORE D'ETIOPIA

Visto il R. decreto-legge 9 maggio 1936-XIV, n. 754, convertito nella legge 18 maggio 1936-XIV, n. 867;

Visto l'art. 3, n. 2, della legge 31 gennaio 1926-IV, n. 100;
Riconosciuta l'urgente ed assoluta necessità di provvedere;
Sentito il Consiglio dei Ministri;

Sulla proposta del Capo del Governo, Primo Ministro Segretario di Stato, Ministro Segretario di Stato per le colonie, di concerto con il Ministro Segretario di Stato per le finanze;

Abbiamo decretato e decretiamo:

CAPO I.

*Organizzazione politico-amministrativa
dell'Africa Orientale Italiana.*

Art. 1. — I territori dell'Impero d'Etiopia, dell'Eritrea e della Somalia costituiscono l'Africa Orientale Italiana.

Essa ha personalità giuridica ed è retta e rappresentata — in nome del Re Imperatore — da un Governatore generale, che ha il titolo di Vice Re d'Etiopia.

Il Governo generale dell'Africa Orientale Italiana ha sede in Addis Abeba.

Art. 2. — L'Impero d'Etiopia si compone:

del Governo dell'Amara, con capoluogo Gondar;
del Governo dei Galla e Sidama, con capoluogo Jimma;
del Governo dell'Harar, con capoluogo Harar;
del Governatorato di Addis Abeba, che è costituita in amministrazione municipale, retta da un Governatore alla diretta dipendenza del Governo generale.

Che un Governo ed il Governatorato di Addis Abeba sono dotati di personalità giuridica.

Art. 3. — Il territorio del Governo dell'Amara confina:

a nord con il territorio del Governo dell'Amara e con quello del Governatorato di Addis Abeba lungo la linea indicata nel comma precedente sino alla confluenza dell'Auasc col Moggio;
a sud con il territorio del Governo dell'Amara lungo il corso del Nilo Azzurro dalla frontiera sudanese sino alla confluenza del Mugher, e lungo una linea che dal Mugher raggiunge i limiti del territorio di Addis Abeba; con il territorio di Addis Abeba dal Barga alla confluenza dell'Auasc col Moggio;
ad ovest col Sudan Anglo-Egiziano.

a sud-est con il territorio del Governo dell'Harar lungo il corso dell'Auasc sino alla confluenza del Moggio;

a sud con il territorio del Governo dell'Amara e con quello del Governatorato di Addis Abeba lungo la linea indicata nel comma precedente sino alla confluenza dell'Auasc col Moggio;
ad est con il territorio del Governo dell'Harar, dalla confluenza del Moggio lungo una linea che, procedendo in direzione sud, segue le pendici dell'altipiano verso i laghi e raggiunge le sorgenti dell'Uebi in Hoghisò, poi segue i limiti orientali del Sidama sino al Canale Doria ed infine il Canale Doria sino al confine della Somalia italiana a valle della cascata Dal Verme e di lì in linea retta a Malca Marre sul Dava Parma;

a sud col Chenia e ad ovest col Sudan Anglo-Egiziano.

Il territorio del Governo dell'Harar confina:

a nord con l'Eritrea lungo il limite meridionale dell'Aussa a partire dalla Costa francese dei Somali;
a nord ovest con il territorio del Governo dell'Amara lungo il corso dell'Auasc sino alla confluenza del Moggio;
ad ovest con il territorio del Governo dei Galla e Sidama lungo la linea indicata nel comma precedente;
a sud con la Somalia italiana;

ad est con la Costa francese dei Somali e la Somalia britannica.

Il Governatorato di Addis Abeba comprende le regioni di Addis Abeba, Addis Alem e Moggio sino al torrente Barga ed al fiume Auasc.

Art. 4. — Il territorio del Tigris compreso tra la linea Mareb-Belesa Muna e la linea Tacazzè-Tsallari-Lago Ascianghi e quello della Danacina, dal bassopiano ad est del Lago Ascianghi al limite meridionale dell'Aussa fanno parte dell'Eritrea e sono posti sotto la giurisdizione di quel Governo.

Il territorio abitato dalle popolazioni somale Ogaden compreso fra la frontiera della Somalia britannica, il fiume Dava, il Uebi Gest e il Canale Doria fa parte della Somalia italiana ed è posto sotto la giurisdizione di quel Governo.

Il territorio abitato dalle popolazioni somale Ogaden compreso fra la frontiera della Somalia britannica, il fiume Dava, il Uebi Gest e il Canale Doria fa parte della Somalia italiana ed è posto sotto la giurisdizione di quel Governo.

Il Governo dell'Eritrea ed il Governo della Somalia sono dotati di personalità giuridica.

Art. 5. — Il Governatore generale, Vice Re, dipende direttamente ed esclusivamente dal Ministro per le colonie. Egli rappresenta il Re Imperatore nell'Africa Orientale Italiana ed è il capo supremo dell'Amministrazione di essa.

Il Governatore generale Vice Re può far grazia e commutare pene, in nome e per delega del Re Imperatore, ai sudditi dell'Africa Orientale Italiana condannati da qualsiasi organo giudiziario ordinario e straordinario dell'Africa Orientale Italiana.

Al Governatore generale Vice Re possono essere delegate, nei riguardi dei territori che da lui dipendono, le facoltà spettanti al Governo del Re.

Il Governatore generale Vice Re ha ai suoi ordini tutte le forze armate stanziate nei territori e nelle acque territoriali dell'Africa Orientale Italiana.

Art. 6. — Per gravi motivi d'ordine pubblico o di sicurezza il Governatore generale Vice Re può, previa autorizzazione del Ministro per le colonie, istituire tribunali speciali con giurisdizione sull'intero territorio dell'Africa Orientale Italiana o su parte di esso. Può inoltre decretare che alcuni reati siano giudicati dai tribunali speciali secondo le norme ed applicando le pene fissate dal Codice penale per l'esercito per il tempo di guerra.

Art. 7. — Il Governatore generale Vice Re ha alla sua immediata dipendenza un Vice Governatore generale e un Capo di Stato Maggiore.

Il Vice Governatore generale è nominato con decreto Reale su proposta del Ministro per le colonie, sentito il Consiglio dei Ministri, ed è scelto tra i funzionari coloniali di grado II del ruolo di Governo. Egli prende rango immediatamente dopo il Governatore generale Vice Re.

Il Capo di Stato Maggiore è nominato con decreto Reale su proposta del Ministro per le colonie, di concerto con il Ministro per la guerra.

Art. 8. — Il Governatore generale Vice Re ha alla sua dipendenza un Gabinetto diretto da un funzionario coloniale del ruolo di Governo e costituito da funzionari ed impiegati dei ruoli coloniali e da ufficiali delle forze armate.

Il Governatore generale Vice Re può inoltre costituire una Segreteria particolare per il disbrigo della sua corrispondenza personale e per i servizi della Casa vicereale.

La composizione organica del Gabinetto e della Segreteria particolare è stabilita nell'ordinamento politico-amministrativo.

Art. 9. — In caso di vacanza, assenza o impedimento del Governatore generale Vice Re, la reggenza del Governo generale è affidata al Vice Governatore generale.

In caso di vacanza, assenza o impedimento del Vice Governatore generale, il Ministro per le colonie stabilisce chi debba assumere la reggenza del Governo generale.

Art. 10. — Il Vice Governatore generale coadiuva il Governatore generale Vice Re nell'esercizio di tutte le sue funzioni e sovraintende — in particolare — a tutti i servizi civili e politici dell'Africa Orientale Italiana.

Al coordinamento di tutti i servizi dell'Africa Orientale Italiana provvedono Direzioni superiori di Governo.

A capo di ciascuna di esse è posto un Direttore superiore nominato con decreto del Governatore generale Vice Re, e scelto tra i funzionari coloniali dei gradi V e VI del ruolo di Governo.

Il numero e le attribuzioni delle Direzioni superiori di Governo sono stabiliti dall'ordinamento politico-amministrativo.

Art. 11. — A capo di ciascuno dei cinque Governi in cui è ripartita l'Africa Orientale Italiana è posto un Governatore.

I Governatori (grado II del ruolo coloniale di Governo) sono nominati con decreto Reale su proposta del Ministro per le colonie, sentito il Consiglio dei Ministri.

Il Governatore di Addis Abeba è nominato con decreto Reale su proposta del Ministro per le colonie, sentito il Consiglio dei Ministri, ed è scelto tra i funzionari coloniali di grado IV del ruolo di Governo; esso può essere collocato fuori ruolo entro i limiti numerici fissati dalle norme che regolano il collocamento fuori ruolo del personale dell'Amministrazione coloniale.

Art. 12. — I Governatori dipendono dal Governatore generale Vice Re ed applicano le direttive generali politiche, amministrative e militari, che sono loro impartite dal Ministro per le colonie per il tramite del Vice Re. Essi corrispondono direttamente con il Ministro per le colonie per gli affari ordinari di governo.

Art. 13. — I Governatori dirigono — secondo le istruzioni del Governatore generale Vice Re — la politica e l'amministrazione nel territorio di propria giurisdizione, provvedono alla sicurezza, alla tutela dell'ordine pubblico ed al funzionamento di tutti gli uffici e servizi e ne coordinano l'attività. Provvedono alla pubblicazione ed alla esecuzione delle leggi e dei regolamenti. Vigilano sull'andamento degli enti pubblici e ne possono scegliere le amministra-

zioni nominando a reggerle Commissari governativi. Hanno alla loro dipendenza le forze armate stanziate nel territorio e nelle acque territoriali di propria giurisdizione e sovraintendono all'organizzazione, al governo, all'amministrazione ed all'impiego di esse.

Nel territorio del Governatorato di Addis Abeba i poteri indicati nel comma precedente sono esercitati dal Vice Re.

Art. 14. — I Governatori possono costituire una Segreteria particolare per il disbrigo della corrispondenza personale ed ufficiosa. La composizione organica della Segreteria particolare è stabilita dall'ordinamento politico-amministrativo.

Art. 15. — Ciascun Governatore ha alla sua immediata dipendenza il Segretario generale ed il Comandante delle truppe.

In caso di vacanza, assenza o impedimento del Governatore la reggenza del Governo spetta al Segretario generale.

In caso di vacanza, assenza o impedimento del Segretario generale il Governatore generale Vice Re stabilisce chi debba assumere la reggenza del Governo.

Art. 16. — Il Segretario generale è nominato con decreto Reale, su proposta del Ministro per le colonie, sentito il Consiglio dei Ministri, ed è scelto fra i funzionari coloniali dei gradi III e IV del ruolo di Governo.

Il Segretario generale prende rango immediatamente dopo il Governatore.

Egli coadiuva il Governatore nell'esercizio di tutte le sue funzioni e sovraintende — in particolare — a tutti i servizi civili e politici del Governo, secondo le direttive impartitegli dal Governatore.

Art. 17. — Il Comandante delle truppe è nominato con decreto Reale, su proposta del Ministro per le colonie, di concerto col Ministro per la guerra, e sentito il Governatore generale Vice Re.

Egli è consulente del Governatore nelle questioni militari; cura quanto ha attinenza alla difesa del territorio proponendo i necessari provvedimenti, ed ha le altre attribuzioni stabilite nell'ordinamento politico-amministrativo e negli ordinamenti militari dell'Africa Orientale Italiana.

Il Comandante delle truppe prende rango immediatamente dopo il Segretario generale.

Art. 18. — Ai servizi civili e politici di ciascun Governo provvedono Direzioni di Governo, a capo delle quali sono posti Direttori di Governo, nominati con decreto del Governatore generale Vice Re e scelti fra i funzionari coloniali di grado V o VI del ruolo di Governo.

Il numero, le attribuzioni e la ripartizione in sezioni delle Direzioni di Governo sono stabiliti dall'ordinamento politico-amministrativo.

Art. 19. — Il territorio di ciascun Governo si divide in Commissariati, secondo la ripartizione che è stabilita con decreto del Governatore generale Vice Re, nei limiti fissati dagli organici del personale coloniale.

I Commissariati possono dividersi in Residenze e queste in Vice residenze, secondo la ripartizione che è stabilita con decreto del Governatore.

I Commissari, Residenti e Vice residenti sono nominati con decreto del Governatore e scelti tra i funzionari coloniali del ruolo di Governo; le loro attribuzioni sono stabilite dall'ordinamento politico-amministrativo.

Art. 20. — I capoluoghi di Commissariato con popolazione superiore ai diecimila abitanti e i capoluoghi di Governo possono essere sede di amministrazione municipale.

Le amministrazioni municipali sono istituite con decreto del Governatore generale Vice Re, che ne stabilisce la circoscrizione.

Ogni amministrazione municipale è dotata di personalità giuridica ed è retta da un podestà nominato dal Governatore e scelto normalmente tra i funzionari coloniali del ruolo di Governo che possono essere collocati fuori ruolo entro i limiti numerici fissati dalle norme che regolano il collocamento fuori ruolo del personale dell'Amministrazione coloniale.

Art. 21. — Il Governatore generale Vice Re ed i Governatori non possono corrispondere con Amministrazioni dello Stato se non per il tramite ovvero con l'autorizzazione del Ministro per le Colonie.

Il Ministro per le colonie, previa intesa con quello degli Esteri, può autorizzare il Governatore generale Vice Re ed i Governatori a corrispondere direttamente con i rappresentanti dell'Italia all'estero e con autorità di Stati esteri.

I funzionari civili e militari non possono avere rapporti di servizio con alcuna amministrazione, ufficio, ente o persona fuori del territorio del Governo se non per il tramite o con espressa autorizzazione del Governatore.

Art. 22. — Presso il Governo generale è costituito un Consiglio generale, presieduto dal Governatore generale Vice Re e composto:

dal Vice Governatore generale;

dai Governatori;

dal Governatore di Addis Abeba;

dal Capo di Stato Maggiore;
dal magistrato più elevato in grado della Corte dei conti;
dai Direttori superiori del Governo generale;
dall'ufficiale più elevato in grado della Regia Marina, della Regia Aeronautica e della Milizia volontaria per la sicurezza nazionale dell'Africa Orientale Italiana;
dal magistrato giudicante e dal rappresentante il Pubblico Ministero più elevato in grado dell'Africa Orientale Italiana;
dal funzionario più elevato in grado di ciascuno dei servizi tecnici dell'Africa Orientale Italiana;
dal Segretario federale del Partito Nazionale Fascista della capitale dell'Africa Orientale Italiana;

dal Capo della ragioneria del Governo generale.
Per delega del Governatore generale Vice Re, il Consiglio generale può essere presieduto dal Vice Governatore generale.

I funzionari preposti a singoli servizi del Governo generale possono essere chiamati dal Governatore generale Vice Re a partecipare al Consiglio, con voto consultivo, quando si discuta di affari che rientrino nella loro competenza.

Art. 23. — Il Consiglio generale deve essere sentito:

- sul progetti dei regolamenti da emanarsi dal Governatore generale Vice Re;
- sul bilancio preventivo e sul conto consuntivo dell'Africa Orientale Italiana;
- sui programmi annuali di opere pubbliche o su altri programmi di carattere generale;
- sui problemi d'indole generale riflettenti la valorizzazione agricola, economica ed industriale;
- sulla imposizione di tributi;
- sulle materie per le quali sia prescritto da speciali disposizioni.

Il Governatore Generale Vice Re, quando lo creda opportuno, può sottoporre all'esame del Consiglio generale anche affari che non rientrino nelle categorie indicate nel comma precedente.

Quando vi siano imprescindibili motivi di urgenza, il Governatore generale Vice Re può provvedere senza chiedere il parere preventivo del Consiglio generale, ma deve comunicare il provvedimento così adottato al Consiglio stesso nella sua prima adunanza successiva.

In tal caso il Governatore generale Vice Re deve anche informare immediatamente del provvedimento adottato il Ministro per le colonie il quale ne dà notizia a quello per le finanze quando il provvedimento abbia conseguenze finanziarie.

I verbali del Consiglio generale sono comunicati in copia al Ministro per le colonie.

Le norme per il funzionamento del Consiglio generale sono stabilite dall'ordinamento politico-amministrativo.

Art. 24. — E' istituita una Consulta per l'Africa Orientale Italiana.

La Consulta è presieduta dal Governatore generale Vice Re ed è composta:

- dai membri del Consiglio generale;
- dai Segretari generali del Governi dell'Africa Orientale Italiana;
- dai Comandanti delle truppe dei Governi dell'Africa Orientale Italiana;
- dai Segretari federali del Partito Nazionale Fascista dell'Africa Orientale Italiana;
- da sei cittadini italiani nominati per un biennio con decreto del Governatore generale Vice Re e scelti fra gli appartenenti alle categorie della produzione e del lavoro dell'Africa Orientale Italiana;
- da sei capi o notabili nominati per un biennio con decreto del Governatore generale Vice Re e scelti fra i sudditi dell'Africa Orientale Italiana.

Il Governatore generale Vice Re sottopone all'esame della Consulta i programmi di carattere economico e culturale che concernono particolarmente i sudditi dell'Africa Orientale Italiana, i provvedimenti che abbiano comunque relazione con la struttura sociale ed etnica delle popolazioni dell'Africa Orientale Italiana e le loro tradizioni, ed ogni altro provvedimento per il quale egli ritenga opportuno sentire il parere della Consulta stessa.

La Consulta deve essere convocata in sessione ordinaria almeno una volta all'anno.

Art. 25. — Presso ciascun Governo è costituito un Consiglio di Governo, presieduto dal Governatore e composto:

- dal Segretario generale del Governo;
- dal Comandante delle truppe;
- dal magistrato più elevato in grado della Corte dei conti;
- dal Segretario federale del Partito Nazionale Fascista;
- dai Direttori di Governo;
- dal magistrato giudicante e dal rappresentante il Pubblico Ministero più elevato in grado;
- dal Capo della ragioneria del Governo.

Con delega del Governatore generale Vice Re possono essere chiamati a partecipare al Consiglio di Governo altri membri, sia

cittadini che sudditi italiani, secondo le norme stabilite dall'ordinamento politico-amministrativo.

Art. 26. — Il Consiglio di Governo deve essere sentito:

- sul progetti dei regolamenti da emanarsi dal Governatore;
- sul bilancio preventivo e sul conto consuntivo;
- in tutti gli altri casi nei quali gli speciali ordinamenti ne prescrivano il parere.

Il Governatore, quando lo creda opportuno, può sottoporre all'esame del Consiglio di Governo anche affari che non rientrino nelle categorie indicate nel comma precedente.

Quando vi siano imprescindibili motivi di urgenza, il Governatore può provvedere senza chiedere il parere preventivo del Consiglio di Governo, ma deve comunicare il provvedimento così adottato al Consiglio stesso nella sua prima adunanza successiva.

In tal caso il Governatore deve anche informare immediatamente del provvedimento adottato il Governatore generale Vice Re il quale ne dà notizia al Ministro per le colonie e questi al Ministro per le finanze quando il provvedimento abbia conseguenze finanziarie.

Le norme per il funzionamento del Consiglio di Governo sono stabilite dall'ordinamento politico-amministrativo.

Art. 27. — Nelle premesse dei provvedimenti per i quali sono stati sentiti il Consiglio generale, la Consulta od il Consiglio di Governo deve esserne fatta menzione.

CAPO II.

Della sudditanza.

Art. 28. — Sono sudditi dell'Africa Orientale Italiana:

- tutti gli individui che abbiano la loro residenza nell'Africa Orientale Italiana e che non siano cittadini italiani oppure cittadini o sudditi di altri Stati;
- i nati da padre suddito o, nel caso che il padre sia ignoto, da madre suddita;
- i nati nel territorio dell'Africa Orientale Italiana quando entrambi i genitori siano ignoti;
- la donna maritata ad un suddito;
- l'individuo appartenente ad una popolazione africana od asiatica, il quale presti servizio civile o militare presso la pubblica Amministrazione nell'Africa Orientale Italiana oppure abbia già prestato tale servizio e risieda nell'Africa Orientale Italiana.

Il Ministro per le colonie può, con suo decreto, riconoscere la qualità di sudditi dell'Africa Orientale Italiana, salvi gli accordi internazionali vigenti, agli individui appartenenti a gruppi di popolazione immigrati nel territorio dell'Africa Orientale Italiana, quando tali gruppi abbiano definitivamente fissato in esso la loro abituale residenza.

Possono diventare sudditi, mediante decreto del Governatore generale Vice Re, i nati all'estero, in regioni africane od asiatiche che, non essendo cittadini italiani o di altro Stato, abbiano tenuto la loro residenza nel territori menzionati per almeno due anni e dichiarino all'autorità politica di voler assumere la sudditanza italiana.

Art. 29. — I sudditi dell'Africa Orientale Italiana non possono acquistare la qualità di cittadini o sudditi stranieri, se non abbiano fissato all'estero il loro domicilio da almeno un anno e non ne abbiano ottenuta l'autorizzazione con decreto del Ministro per le colonie.

Art. 30. — Il nato nel territorio dell'Africa Orientale Italiana da genitori ignoti, quando i caratteri somatici ed altri eventuali indizi facciano fondatamente ritenere che entrambi i genitori siano di razza bianca, è dichiarato cittadino italiano.

La cittadinanza gli è attribuita con provvedimento del giudice competente, il quale, accertate le condizioni di cui al primo comma del presente articolo, dispone con ordinanza motivata la iscrizione dell'interessato come cittadino italiano nel registro di stato civile con le stesse forme prescritte per la rettifica degli atti dello stato civile.

Il provvedimento del giudice può essere adottato sia a domanda che d'ufficio.

L'ufficiale dello stato civile a cui venga denunziata la nascita di un figlio d'ignoti in modo da lasciar sorgere il dubbio che il nato si trovi nelle condizioni contemplate dal primo comma del presente articolo, deve informare del fatto l'autorità giudiziaria per gli eventuali provvedimenti di competenza.

Art. 31. — Nell'Africa Orientale Italiana è garantito l'assoluto rispetto delle religioni.

Le istituzioni religiose dei cristiani monofisiti saranno regolate da leggi speciali e da accordi con le gerarchie ecclesiastiche.

Al musulmani è data piena facoltà in tutto il territorio dell'Africa Orientale Italiana di ripristinare i loro luoghi di culto, le loro antiche istituzioni pie e le loro scuole religiose. Le controversie fra sudditi musulmani saranno giudicate dai Cadi secondo la legge islamica e le consuetudini locali delle popolazioni musulmane.

E' garantito a tutti il rispetto delle tradizioni locali in quanto non contrastino con l'ordine pubblico e coi principi generali della civiltà.

Art. 32. — Gli atti ufficiali, che per disposizione di legge debbano essere redatti o pubblicati nelle lingue scritte dei sudditi dell'Africa Orientale Italiana, saranno compilati nei seguenti linguaggi:

- per il Governo dell'Eritrea: in tigrino ed in arabo;
- per il Governo dell'Amara: in amarico;
- per il Governatorato di Addis Abeba: in amarico;
- per il Governo dell'Harar: in arabo;
- per il Governo dei Galla e Sidama: in arabo;
- per il Governo della Somalia italiana: in arabo.

L'insegnamento nelle lingue locali è impartito:

- nel territorio del Governo dell'Eritrea: in tigrino;
- nel territorio del Governo dell'Amara: in amarico;
- nel territorio del Governatorato di Addis Abeba: in amarico

ed in galla;

- nel territorio del Governo dell'Harar: in harari ed in galla;
- nel territorio del Governo dei Galla e Sidama: in galla e caf-fino;
- nel territorio del Governo della Somalia italiana: in somalo.

È obbligatorio in tutti i territori musulmani dell'Africa Orientale Italiana l'insegnamento della lingua araba nelle scuole per i sudditi.

Il Governatore Generale Vice Re, con suo decreto, può stabilire che l'insegnamento in alcune regioni sia impartito anche in una lingua non compresa in quelle su elencate.

Art. 33. — I sudditi dell'Africa Orientale Italiana hanno facoltà di adire, eccetto che per le questioni riguardanti il loro stato personale e familiare, le giurisdizioni stabilite per i cittadini italiani invece di quelle particolari per essi vigenti. In tal caso però essi sono soggetti alle leggi italiane quali sono applicate nell'Africa Orientale Italiana. Tuttavia ai rapporti giuridici costituiti in base ad un determinato diritto non possono essere applicate che le norme del diritto stesso.

CAPO III.

Dell'amministrazione finanziaria.

Art. 34. — Il Governatore generale Vice Re prepara il bilancio di previsione dell'Africa Orientale Italiana, e lo presenta al Ministero delle colonie il quale lo trasmette a quello delle finanze, non oltre il mese di gennaio di ogni anno. In caso di ritardo nella presentazione il Ministro per le colonie può formare il bilancio d'ufficio.

L'anno finanziario comincia col 1° luglio e termina col 30 giugno successivo.

Le entrate di tutto il territorio dell'Africa Orientale Italiana dovranno essere imputate ad un unico stato di previsione; le spese saranno classificate, per ogni titolo e categoria di bilancio, in spese per gli uffici centrali del Governo generale e per i servizi generali di tutta l'Africa Orientale Italiana e spese in gestione ai singoli Governi.

Le entrate e le spese per la costruzione e l'esercizio delle ferrovie dovranno formare oggetto di apposito bilancio, allegato a quello dell'Africa Orientale Italiana.

Art. 35. — Il bilancio di previsione dell'Africa Orientale Italiana viene presentato all'approvazione del Parlamento in allegato allo stato di previsione della spesa del Ministero delle colonie e con esso approvato per legge.

Art. 36. — Il bilancio è gestito sotto la personale responsabilità del Governatore generale Vice Re o dei singoli Governatori per la parte di spese di loro rispettiva competenza.

Allo stato di previsione della spesa dell'Africa Orientale Italiana verrà allegata apposita tabella che indicherà gli articoli del bilancio generale e quelli del bilancio speciali.

- a) a favore dei quali non possono essere trasportati fondi;
- b) dai quali non si possono trasportare fondi.

I provvedimenti di bilancio che, nel corso della gestione, istituiscano nuovi articoli di spesa dovranno anche determinare le variazioni eventualmente da apportare per gli articoli medesimi alla tabella predetta.

Per gli altri articoli di bilancio il Governatore generale Vice Re ha facoltà di effettuare trasporti di fondi. Occorre, però, la preventiva autorizzazione del Ministro per le colonie di concerto con quello per le finanze, per:

- a) trasportare fondi destinati ai servizi civili, in aumento di quelli destinati ai servizi militari;
- b) trasportare fondi dalla parte ordinaria a quella straordinaria e viceversa.

Art. 37. — Le entrate del bilancio dell'Africa Orientale Italiana sono costituite dalle entrate proprie e dai contributi dello Stato.

Art. 38. — Sono entrate proprie:

- a) i redditi dei beni patrimoniali e del Demanio pubblico e i canoni corrispettivi delle concessioni di qualsiasi specie;
- b) il ricavato dalle alienazioni dei beni mobili ed immobili di qualsiasi specie;

c) i proventi delle imposte e delle tasse;

d) tutte le altre entrate, diritti e proventi vari.

Art. 39. — Con decreti Reali, da emanarsi a norma dell'art. 55, sono stabilite le imposte e le tasse; sono altresì indicati i tributi di carattere generale che il Governatore generale Vice Re ha facoltà di imporre in tutto il territorio dell'Africa Orientale Italiana e quelli di carattere locale che i Governatori hanno facoltà di imporre nel territorio del loro Governo.

Le imposte e le tasse, di qualunque natura esse siano, affluiscono al bilancio dell'Africa Orientale Italiana in quanto colpiscono il contribuente per l'attività produttiva svolta e per il suo patrimonio esistente nel territorio dell'Africa Orientale Italiana.

Resta però esclusa qualunque devoluzione al bilancio predetto delle entrate rappresentate da ritenute dirette che l'amministrazione finanziaria può fare, a mente delle norme in vigore, per determinati pagamenti disposti a favore di persone od enti residenti nel territorio dell'Africa Orientale Italiana.

Art. 40. — L'eventuale avanzo accertato alla chiusura dell'esercizio finanziario è devoluto alla costituzione di un fondo di riserva.

Tale fondo è destinato:

- a) alle sole spese straordinarie di carattere patrimoniale;
- b) ad opere riconosciute di pubblica utilità.

Art. 41. — Alle spese straordinarie delle quali sia riconosciuta la necessità ed alle quali non si possa far fronte con le entrate di cui all'art. 37 si provvede:

1° con prelevamenti dal fondo di riserva, nei casi indicati nell'articolo precedente;

2° con assegnazioni straordinarie di fondi da parte dello Stato da autorizzarsi con legge speciale, la quale determinerà in modo specifico gli scopi cui le assegnazioni stesse sono destinate.

Art. 42. — Il conto consuntivo viene preparato dal Governatore generale Vice Re nella stessa forma del bilancio di previsione e trasmesso al Ministero delle finanze, per il tramite del Ministero delle colonie, non oltre i sei mesi dalla chiusura della gestione.

Detto conto, accompagnato dalla deliberazione della Corte dei conti, è sottoposto all'approvazione del Parlamento. Col conto consuntivo viene anche presentato il conto patrimoniale.

Art. 43. — Il Ministro per le colonie ed il Governatore generale Vice Re hanno facoltà di disporre ispezioni e verifiche presso qualsiasi ufficio e servizio dell'Africa Orientale Italiana.

Analoga facoltà spetta al Ministro per le finanze, di concerto con quello per le colonie, per tutti gli uffici che abbiano gestione finanziaria od attribuzioni contabili.

Un'ispezione generale amministrativa e contabile sarà disposta almeno ogni triennio.

Le ispezioni presso gli enti locali sono disposte da ciascun Governatore.

Art. 44. — Presso il Governo generale e presso ciascun Governo è costituita una Ragioneria che controlla la gestione patrimoniale e quella del bilancio, secondo le norme dell'ordinamento amministrativo-contabile. In particolare, la Ragioneria provvede alla tenuta delle scritture per le entrate e per le spese, alla vigilanza ed al riscontro delle entrate, esercita il controllo preventivo delle spese, verifica la contabilità e sorveglia la gestione delle casse e dei magazzini e la tenuta degli inventari.

La Ragioneria presso il Governo generale, oltre alle attribuzioni proprie per la gestione delle spese del Governo generale:

- a) coordina il funzionamento delle Ragionerie presso i Governi dipendenti, in relazione alle norme vigenti ed alle direttive ed istruzioni emanate dall'Autorità centrale;
- b) riassume i risultati dell'entrata e delle spese, sia nelle contabilità periodiche, sia nel conto consuntivo.

Art. 45. — Le disposizioni del R. decreto 12 luglio 1934-XII, n. 1214, sull'ordinamento della Corte dei conti sono estese all'Africa Orientale Italiana dall'entrata in vigore del presente decreto.

Le modificazioni all'ordinamento stesso necessarie per l'attuazione del precedente comma e le relative norme di esecuzione saranno emanate con decreto Reale sulla proposta del Capo del Governo Primo Ministro Segretario di Stato, di concerto con il Ministro Segretario di Stato per le colonie e con il Ministro Segretario di Stato per le finanze, sentita la Corte dei conti.

CAPO IV.

Dell'amministrazione della giustizia.

Art. 46. — L'amministrazione della giustizia è affidata:

- a) alla Magistratura ordinaria ed a quella militare;
- b) ai funzionari politico-amministrativi;
- c) ai cadì ed ai capi locali.

I magistrati e i funzionari predetti possono essere assistiti da assessori scelti fra i cittadini ed i sudditi.

Art. 47. — Le norme per l'amministrazione della giustizia e per la costituzione ed il funzionamento degli organi che debbono ammi-

nistrarla sono stabilite dagli ordinamenti giudiziari e dai relativi regolamenti.

Le circoscrizioni giudiziarie sono determinate con decreto del Governatore generale Vice Re.

Art. 48. — I Governatori e i funzionari civili e militari investiti di funzioni di governo non possono essere chiamati a rendere conto dell'esercizio di queste loro funzioni fuorché dalla superiore autorità, nè sottoposti per qualsiasi ragione a procedimento penale o arrestati, salvi i casi di flagranza, senza previa autorizzazione che è data dal Ministro per le colonie, se si tratta di funzionario di grado non inferiore al quarto, e dal Governatore generale Vice Re, se si tratta di altri funzionari.

Il Governatore generale Vice Re informa immediatamente il Ministro per le colonie delle richieste ricevute dall'autorità giudiziaria e della risposta data.

Art. 49. — I capi e i notabili nominati con decreto Governatoriale fra i sudditi dell'Africa Orientale Italiana non possono essere sottoposti a procedimento penale né arrestati, salvi i casi di flagranza, senza la previa autorizzazione del Governatore.

Il Governatore generale Vice Re, con suo decreto, stabilirà le categorie del personale civile locale composto dai sudditi dell'Africa Orientale Italiana cui debba concedersi la predetta garanzia.

Art. 50. — Al sudditi si applica la legge propria della loro religione, del loro paese e della loro stirpe, secondo le norme stabilite dagli ordinamenti giudiziari.

Quando il reo sia suddito l'autorità giudiziaria, nell'applicazione delle norme penali dei codici e di qualsiasi altra legge o regolamento, può infliggere pene inferiori al minimo previsto.

Art. 51. — Il Governatore ha facoltà di tenere sospesa l'applicazione delle pene comminate da sentenza di qualsiasi autorità giudiziaria nel territorio del suo Governo nel caso che sia stata proposta in favore del condannato la grazia.

Il Governatore può condonare le multe inflitte a gruppi etnici e a sudditi singoli, salvo quelle dipendenti da inadempimento di fatto e da infrazioni doganali.

Art. 52. — Tutte le materie che non involgano controversie intorno a diritti civili e politici, ma concernano rapporti di interesse fra i privati e la pubblica Amministrazione sono oggetto di ricorso al Governatore e di provvedimento amministrativo, in conformità dell'art. 3 della legge 20 marzo 1865, n. 2248, allegato E, sul contenzioso amministrativo.

Contro i provvedimenti del Governatore, che non siano definitivi a norma delle leggi e dei regolamenti in vigore, è ammesso il ricorso in via gerarchica al Ministro per le colonie, il quale provvede sentito il Consiglio superiore coloniale. Il ricorso è trasmesso al Ministro per tramite del Governatore generale Vice Re.

Contro i provvedimenti definitivi del Governatore e del Ministro per le colonie è ammesso ricorso per incompetenza, eccesso di potere e violazione di legge in sede giurisdizionale al Consiglio di Stato, o in via straordinaria al Re, in conformità della legge sul Consiglio di Stato.

CAPO V.

Dei norme giuridiche.

Art. 53. — I codici civile, commerciale e penale, di procedura civile e di procedura penale, quello penale per l'Esercito, quello penale militare marittimo e le relative disposizioni complementari in vigore nel Regno ed il codice per la Marina mercantile della Libia sono estesi di diritto all'Africa Orientale Italiana e debbono essere osservati per quanto è consentito dalle condizioni locali e dalle modificazioni ad esse apportate con norme speciali.

Parimenti ed entro gli stessi limiti saranno applicabili nell'Africa Orientale Italiana, senza apposita estensione, le norme legislative che, di concerto con il Ministro per le colonie, saranno emanate a modificazione dei predetti codici.

Art. 54. — Le leggi ed i regolamenti sullo stato civile vigenti nel Regno sono estesi all'Africa Orientale Italiana e sono applicabili per i cittadini.

I sudditi possono chiedere la trascrizione dei loro singoli atti in appositi registri di stato civile, ma l'iscrizione non può essere invocata come prova di acquisto della cittadinanza italiana.

Art. 55. — All'emanazione di norme aventi forza di legge per l'Africa Orientale Italiana si provvede con Regio decreto, su proposta del Ministro per le colonie, sentito il parere del Consiglio superiore coloniale e previa deliberazione del Consiglio dei Ministri, purché non riguardino lo statuto personale, familiare e successorio dei sudditi italiani. Nella stessa modo si provvede ad estendere all'Africa Orientale Italiana le leggi, i decreti ed i regolamenti vigenti nel Regno.

Si intendono estese di diritto le norme legislative e regolamentari richiamate dalle leggi, dai decreti e dai regolamenti emanati per l'Africa Orientale Italiana o ad essa estesi.

Quando si tratti di norme aventi carattere finanziario, il Regio decreto dovrà essere emesso di concerto con il Ministro per le finanze.

Art. 56. — I regolamenti per l'applicazione delle norme aventi forza di legge sono emanati dal Ministro per le colonie, sentito il Consiglio superiore coloniale. Tale facoltà può essere delegata al Governatore generale Vice Re. Quando si tratti di regolamenti aventi carattere finanziario il provvedimento ministeriale dovrà essere emanato di concerto con il Ministro per le finanze.

L'emanazione di ogni altro regolamento, ad eccezione di quelli di cui all'articolo successivo, spetta al Governatore.

Il Governatore generale Vice Re può, per gravi ed urgenti motivi, emanare con decreto motivato norme che eccedano la facoltà regolamentare dandone immediata comunicazione al Ministro per le colonie, il quale ne informa quello per le finanze quando si tratti di provvedimenti di carattere finanziario.

Art. 57. — I regolamenti municipali e quelli comunque relativi ai servizi urbani sono deliberati dai capi delle amministrazioni municipali ovvero dai funzionari incaricati dei servizi municipali ed approvati dai Governatori.

Art. 58. — Per la trasgressione ai provvedimenti di cui all'art. 56 secondo e terzo comma ed all'articolo 57 le autorità da cui i provvedimenti stessi sono emanati hanno facoltà di comminare l'arresto fino ad un mese o l'ammenda fino a lire cinquecento, quando non sia applicabile l'articolo 650 del Codice penale.

Art. 59. — Il Governatore generale Vice Re ha facoltà di annullare con suo decreto i regolamenti, i decreti e le ordinanze emanate dai Governatori, sentito il Consiglio generale.

I regolamenti, i decreti ed ordinanze emanati dal Governatore generale Vice Re possono essere annullati con decreto Reale, su proposta del Ministro per le colonie, sentito il Consiglio superiore coloniale e previa deliberazione del Consiglio dei Ministri.

Art. 60. — Le leggi, i decreti ed i regolamenti, sono pubblicati tanto in Addis Abeba quanto nel territorio del Governo nel quale debbono essere applicati.

La pubblicazione si effettua per i codici e le leggi complementari e modificatrici mediante il deposito del testo in lingua italiana negli uffici del Governo generale e del singolo Governo e nelle cancellerie dei tribunali, e l'annuncio, in lingua italiana ed in lingua locale, nel giornale ufficiale del Governo generale e nel bollettino ufficiale di ciascun Governo; per le altre leggi, decreti e regolamenti, mediante l'inserzione nel giornale e bollettini anzidetti del testo in lingua italiana e dell'annuncio dell'inserzione in lingua locale, secondo quanto è disposto dall'art. 32.

Art. 61. — Le leggi, i decreti ed i regolamenti hanno vigore nel trentesimo giorno dopo quello della loro pubblicazione, salvo che in essi sia altrimenti disposto. Il termine decorre per la città di Addis Abeba, dalla pubblicazione del testo o dall'annuncio nel giornale ufficiale del Governo generale e per gli altri territori dalla pubblicazione nei bollettini ufficiali dei rispettivi Governi.

Art. 62. — Il Governatore generale Vice Re può ordinare che le leggi, i decreti ed i regolamenti siano resi noti alle popolazioni indigene per mezzo di pubblici bandi o con quegli altri mezzi che risultino meglio idonei allo scopo. Tale forma di pubblicazione è obbligatoria quando si tratti di norme penali o relative al regime fondiario.

CAPO VI.

Disposizioni transitorie.

Art. 63. — Sono applicabili, per quanto è consentito dalle condizioni locali, nei territori del Governo dell'Amara e del Governatorato di Addis Abeba le leggi, i decreti ed i regolamenti emanati per l'Eritrea o ad essa estesi, e nei territori dei Governi del Galla e Sidama e dell'Harar quelli emanati per la Somalia italiana o ad essa estesi, fino a quando la materia non sia regolata da speciali disposizioni e sempre che non contrastino con il presente ordinamento organico.

Art. 64. — I codici, le leggi, i decreti ed i regolamenti estesi con il presente ordinamento entrano in vigore, senza che occorra speciale pubblicazione, con l'entrata in vigore di esso.

Art. 65. — Sono abrogati la legge 6 luglio 1933-XI, n. 999, la legge 25 gennaio 1934-XII, n. 146, il R. decreto-legge 17 gennaio 1935-XIII, n. 42, convertito nella legge 11 aprile 1935-XIII, n. 783, ed ogni altra contraria disposizione.

Art. 66. — Il presente decreto entra in vigore dal 1° giugno 1936-XIV e sarà presentato al Parlamento per la conversione in legge.

Il Ministro proponente è autorizzato alla presentazione del relativo disegno di legge.

Art. 10. — Gli aspiranti aiutanti coloniali prestano il servizio di prova presso l'Amministrazione centrale e presso i Governi coloniali e conseguono la nomina ad aiutante coloniale di 4ª classe in base al giudizio sul servizio prestato. Quelli destinati a prestare servizio nelle Colonie hanno diritto, in aggiunta all'assegno mensile loro spettante, ad una indennità coloniale calcolata con le norme vigenti sulla base dello stipendio iniziale del grado 11º.

Art. 11. — È abrogato l'art. 11 del R. decreto-legge 26 febbraio 1934-VI, n. 355, modificato dall'art. 1 del R. decreto-legge 21 dicembre 1933-XII, n. 1992.

Art. 12. — La tabella organica del personale d'ordine allegata al R. decreto-legge 21 dicembre 1933-XII, n. 1992, è sostituita dalla seguente:

TABELLA N. 3.

Personale d'ordine - Gruppo C.

Grado	Qualifica	Numero
10º	Archivista capo coloniale	20
10º	Primo archivista coloniale	50
11º	Archivista coloniale	100
12º	Applicato coloniale	130 (a)
13º	Alunno d'ordine coloniale	100 (a)
	Alunno d'ordine coloniale in prova	
	Totale	400

(a) I posti del grado 12º (Applicato coloniale) saranno aumentati da 150 dal 1º luglio 1937-XV, a 150 dal 1º luglio 1938-XVI ed a 160 dal 1º luglio 1939-XVII, e dallo stesso date i posti del grado 13º (Alunno d'ordine coloniale) saranno rispettivamente ridotti a 90, 80 e 70.

Art. 13. — Gli alunni d'ordine in prova prestano servizio presso l'Amministrazione centrale e presso i Governi coloniali; quelli destinati a prestare servizio nelle Colonie hanno diritto, in aggiunta all'assegno mensile loro spettante, ad una indennità coloniale calcolata con le norme vigenti sulla base dello stipendio iniziale del grado di alunno d'ordine.

Sono abrogati i comma secondo, terzo e quarto dell'art. 9 del R. decreto-legge 21 dicembre 1933-XII, n. 1992.

Art. 14. — La tabella del personale subalterno allegata al R. decreto-legge 21 dicembre 1933-XII, n. 1992, è sostituita dalla seguente:

TABELLA N. 6.

Ruolo del personale subalterno.

Qualifica	Numero
Commissario capo	1
Primo commissario	2
Commissario capo	14
Usciere	20
Insergente	9
Primo custode del Museo coloniale	1
Custode del Museo coloniale	3
Totale	50

Art. 15. — Nella tabella delle cariche speciali, allegata al R. decreto-legge 21 dicembre 1933-XII, n. 1992, la parte relativa al personale di gruppo C è sostituita dalla seguente:

2º	Aiutante cartografo	1
3º	Aiutante ufficio cifra	1
10º	Assistente aiuto cartografo	2
11º	Tecnici cartografi specializzati	7

DISPOSIZIONI FINALI E TRANSITORIE.

Art. 16. — I funzionari della carriera direttiva in servizio all'atto dell'entrata in vigore del presente decreto, saranno inquadrati nei gradi corrispondenti a quelli previsti nella tabella di cui all'art. 1 nell'attuale ordine di anzianità.

Nella prima attuazione del presente decreto i Primi segretari ed altri che hanno conseguito l'idoneità nel concorso per merito distinto per Commissione regionale di 2ª classe, bandito con decreto Ministeriale del 18 giugno 1933-XII, n. 445, possono, previo parere del Consiglio di Stato, essere ammessi a prestare servizio in grado di 1ª classe, con stipendio corrispondente a quello del grado 11º.

Art. 17. — Nella prima attuazione del presente decreto, i funzionari del personale d'ordine, che hanno conseguito l'idoneità nel concorso per merito distinto per Commissione regionale di 2ª classe, bandito con decreto Ministeriale del 18 giugno 1933-XII, n. 445, possono, previo parere del Consiglio di Stato, essere ammessi a prestare servizio in grado di 1ª classe, con stipendio corrispondente a quello del grado 11º.

promozione dei funzionari del grado immediatamente inferiore che abbiano nel grado stesso almeno un anno di anzianità.

Fino al 31 dicembre 1936-XV potranno essere conferiti per meriti eccezionali, col voto unanime del Consiglio di Amministrazione dei posti di grado 6º (Direttore di Governo di 2ª classe) a funzionari del grado immediatamente inferiore, prescindendo dal disposto del secondo comma dell'art. 9 del R. decreto-legge 26 febbraio 1934-VI, n. 355, modificato dall'art. 1 del R. decreto-legge 21 dicembre 1933-XII, n. 1992.

Fino al 31 dicembre 1937-XVI il periodo di servizio coloniale prescritto nel precedente art. 7 per la promozione al grado 8º del ruolo di Governo, è ridotto ad anni due.

Art. 18. — I posti che dopo l'entrata in vigore del presente decreto risulteranno disponibili nel grado iniziale del ruolo di Governo saranno coperti con la osservanza delle disposizioni in vigore mediante due concorsi successivi dei quali il primo per 60 posti ed il secondo per i rimanenti oltre a quelli che si renderanno disponibili fino a quando sarà bandito il concorso.

Nel primo concorso tre quarti dei posti saranno riservati ai candidati che abbiano partecipato in qualità di combattenti alle operazioni militari in Africa Orientale ed un quarto dei posti, oltre quelli che eventualmente restassero disponibili nei primi tre quarti, saranno conferiti in base alle norme in vigore.

Per l'ammissione ad ambo i concorsi il limite di età stabilito dall'art. 6 del presente decreto è elevato ad anni 32, fermi restando gli aumenti previsti da speciali disposizioni.

Art. 19. — Nella prima attuazione del presente decreto i posti che risulteranno disponibili nei gradi 7º ed 8º del ruolo ausiliario saranno coperti per non oltre la metà mediante promozione dei funzionari del grado immediatamente inferiore, con l'osservanza delle disposizioni in vigore.

I posti che dopo le promozioni previste nel precedente comma risulteranno disponibili nei predetti gradi saranno coperti mediante concorso per titoli fra aspiranti muniti del titolo di studio prescritto per l'ammissione alla carriera ausiliaria ed appartenenti alle seguenti categorie:

a) impiegati dei gruppi A e B delle Amministrazioni dello Stato di grado pari e del grado immediatamente inferiore a quello dei posti messi a concorso, che abbiano prestato servizio in Colonia per almeno due anni;

b) ufficiali che appartengano od abbiano appartenuto ai ruoli del servizio permanente effettivo delle Forze armate dello Stato, di grado pari e del grado immediatamente inferiore a quello dei posti messi a concorso i quali abbiano prestato servizio, con funzioni amministrative o contabili negli uffici e servizi civili delle Colonie per almeno due anni.

Le norme per l'espletamento del concorso saranno stabilite dal decreto del Ministro per le colonie di concerto con quello delle finanze.

Art. 20. — Nella prima attuazione del presente decreto i posti che risulteranno disponibili nel grado 9º saranno coperti mediante concorso unico al quale i funzionari del grado 10º del ruolo stesso che abbiano prestato servizio per almeno due anni di effettivo servizio nel ruolo.

L'esame avrà luogo secondo le norme in vigore per merito distinto, e la promozione sarà subordinata al termine previsto dalle norme in vigore a tale esame.

Qualora in applicazione del precedente comma al grado 9º non abbiano luogo nell'ordine dell'esame, le promozioni stesse saranno conferite con priorità rispetto a coloro che non abbiano ancora conseguito la promozione necessaria.

Art. 21. — I posti che all'entrata in vigore del presente decreto risulteranno disponibili nel grado iniziale del ruolo di Governo saranno coperti mediante concorso, seguendo le norme in vigore.

In tale concorso tre quarti dei posti saranno riservati ai candidati che abbiano partecipato in qualità di combattenti alle operazioni militari in Africa Orientale ed un quarto dei posti, oltre quelli che eventualmente restassero disponibili nei primi tre quarti, saranno conferiti in base alle norme in vigore.

Per tale concorso il limite massimo di età previsto dall'art. 6 del R. decreto-legge 21 dicembre 1933-XII, n. 1992, è elevato ad anni 30, fermi restando gli aumenti previsti da speciali disposizioni.

Art. 22. — Nella prima attuazione del presente decreto i posti che risulteranno disponibili nei gradi 9º, 10º e 11º saranno coperti mediante promozioni degli rispettivamente inferiori seguendo le norme in vigore.

Adi effetti del termine di necessità per la promozione, in aggiunta alla anzianità nel grado, si considererà anche l'anzianità nel ruolo di Governo, e la promozione sarà subordinata al termine previsto dalle norme in vigore a tale esame.

865d

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

865D.01/133

SEE 765.84/4753 FOR Tel. #267, 2 pm

FROM Geneva (Gilbert) DATED June 30, 1936
TO NAME 1-1127 ...

REGARDING: Participation by the Ethiopian Emperor in the Assembly.

Strong effort has been made by the British to prevent -,
which, however, can be accomplished only by declaring
that the Ethiopian Government is non-existent.

ge

122

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 765.84/4738 FOR Telegram #253, 4 pm.

FROM Geneva (Gilbert) DATED June 26, 1936.

TO NAME 1-1127 ...

REGARDING: Meeting of the representatives of the "neutral" states in Geneva on June 25th. Generally felt that nothing could be gained and only irritation would result by raising the question of non-recognition respecting Abyssinia.

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 765.84/4747 FOR Telegram #240, 4 pm.

FROM Italy (Kirk) DATED June 29, 1936.
TO NAME 1-1127 ope

REGARDING: Complications at Geneva over non-recognition of Italian sovereignty over Ethiopia. Foreign Office officials say they do not see any-
unless some definite action should be taken by the Assembly with
respect to- Presence of the Negus in Geneva not causing any concern.

wth

865D.01/135

135

LMS

This telegram must be closely paraphrased before being communicated to anyone. (A)

Rome

Dated June 29, 1936

Rec'd 12:45 p. m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

240, June 29, 4 p. m.

I am informed that the Italian memorandum outlining Italy's position referred to in my 235, June 27, 6 p. m.; 230, June 25, 1 p. m.; and 213, June 16, 5 p. m., was sent to Geneva last night and will be delivered to the President of the Assembly when elected for communication to the member states.

865d.01
Foreign Office officials say that they do not foresee any complications at Geneva unless possibly some definite action should be taken by the Assembly declaring the non-recognition of Italian sovereignty over Ethiopia. They do not indicate that the presence of the Negus is as yet causing any special concern.

767.68119
As regards the Straits Conference Foreign Office officials emphasize the difficulty confronting the Italian Government in entering into any discussions on the Mediterranean problems while the Naval accords directed against Italy in that part of the world are still in force.

KIRK

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4747

865d.11

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 765.84/4760 FOR Tel. #268. 3 pm

FROM Geneva (Gilbert) DATED June 30, 1936
TO NAME 1-1127

REGARDING: Argentine policy is to obtain a strong reaffirmation of what they describe as "American principles" respecting non-recognition and territorial integrity. Such a reaffirmation to be in the form of a non-binding resolution containing no expressed application to Ethiopia.

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865D.01/P36

/ 36

WE
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GRAY

Geneva

Dated June 30, 1936

Rec'd 2:40 p. m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

268, June 30, 3 p. m.

Consulate's 263, June 29, noon.

One. Argentina has encountered increasing difficulties in prosecuting its initiative here due to a progressive sharpening of the following circumstances: (a) marked divergence of view between Buenos Aires and the delegation concerning the practicality of effort here, Malbran having refused to head delegation and Cantilo doing so with reluctance; (b) resentment of European states at attempt to play Latin-American politics on the European stage particularly during a critical European juncture; (c) disapprobation of Latin-American delegations based on the foregoing coupled with what they regard as an inconsistency between this action and the general American attitude of resisting European intervention in American affairs; (d) desire of Latin-American delegations to present common front in Geneva, thus far resentment at Argentina's seeking to play lead-

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LMS 2-No. 268, June 30, 3 p. m., from Geneva.

ing role and hence a covert desire to see Argentina "taught a lesson".

To a less extent the Chilean initiatives concerning abolition of sanctions and covenant revision have encountered similar reactions.

Two. The Argentine delegation has been feverishly active during the last few days in exchanges by telephone with Buenos Aires and in endeavoring to obtain support here. These efforts have included earnest solicitation of support among Latin-Americans, virtual "negotiations" with the Italians respecting the text of Argentine pronouncement, a solicitation of support from European delegations accompanied by more than a tacit threat that if Argentina is not given satisfaction it will withdraw from the League.

In the last respect an American-European issue which I foreshadowed in previous telegrams has become more pronounced. A number of European delegations have asserted to me that if it came to a show-down between European harmony and Latin-American sentiment they preferred Latin-America out of the League.

Three. The Argentine delegation informs me that its policy is to obtain a strong reaffirmation of what

they

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LMS 3-No. 268, June 30, 3 p. m., from Geneva.

they describe as "American principles" respecting non-recognition and territorial integrity which they state are jointly expressed in Article X of the Covenant and in the Saavedra Lamas Pact, such a reaffirmation to be in the form of a non-binding resolution containing no expressed application to Abyssinia.

Four. The foregoing is obviously a compromise position but I am given to understand that it represents the lowest terms that Buenos Aires will accept.

The Argentinians invited the Latin-American delegations in Geneva to a conference last evening to expose their point of view as described above at which were present the representatives of Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Peru, Mexico and Venezuela.

The Argentine delegation informs me that this point of view was unanimously accepted by the Latin-Americans here. They are continuing this expose with the Santo-Dominican delegation which arrived this morning and with others as they may arrive.

Five. The accounts of the meeting given me by certain Latin-American ministers is however as follows. They somewhat sarcastically refer to the term "unanimity" as meaning that Argentina had to retreat toward their views. From the following description of positions taken

LMS 4-No. 268, June 30, 3 p. m., from Geneva.

as related to that of Argentina they are inclined to feel that it is not necessarily indicated that Argentina will be given unanimous support on all points. Bolivia is in complete accord. Mexico desires to go much further and would like a strong pronouncement with full implications against Italy. Chile and Ecuador incline toward a "European position". Bolivia and Peru although favoring the non-recognition principle also lean toward Europe on the ground that "interests of peace must be placed above principles". The instructions of the Panamanian and Cuban delegations are only to advocate the principle of non-recognition. The Venezuelan delegate is without instructions. Thus much is seen to depend on exactly how Argentina poses the question before the Assembly, this being yet not entirely clear. While the foregoing presumably represents relatively true positions the form of the statements undoubtedly also reflects a great deal of irritation. I am thus inclined to believe that when it comes to the taking of positions in public that the matter of non-recognition may progress fairly smoothly along some middle ground.

Six. The Argentine Minister has informed me that he intends later to take a position advocating "on juridical grounds" the lifting of sanctions against

Italy

LMS 5-No. 268, June 30, 3 p. m., from Geneva.

Italy and that he understands that all Latin-American delegations here will advance a similar attitude except possibly the Colombian representative who states that his present instructions are to favor a maintenance of sanctions, and the Venezuelan representative who now expresses the intention to abstain.

GILBERT

HPD

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 765.84/4777 FOR Tel. #278. 7 pm

FROM Geneva (Gilbert) DATED July 2, 1936
TO NAME 1-1127 ...

REGARDING: At a meeting of the Assembly on July 2, Chile associated itself strongly with the Argentine declaration on non-recognition.

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865D.01/137

JS

Gray

GENEVA

Dated July 2, 1936

Rec'd 4:52 p.m.

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Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

278, July 2, 7 p.m.

In the Assembly this afternoon the more significant statements were:

Chile: Associated itself strongly with the Argentine declaration on non-recognition reserving "the right to consider each particular case that may arise with a view to applying strictly the principles to which we have subscribed and which constitute one of the pillars of law in America;" advocated regional conciliation arrangements and the universality of the League; hoped that the Blum plan would be a means of satisfying Chilean opinion if reform were delayed Chile might have "to take other decisions."

Devalera: Urged great powers to settle problems of peace in Europe before attempting to make League and effective world organization, but that no League should involve commitments to go to war.

New Zealand: Favored extension of sanctions but realized other states were not willing; both members and non-members should be invited to consider reform of the League.

Sweden: Held that sanctions must be abandoned in view of the attitude of the great powers; discussed reform of

League

4477

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-2-

From Geneva, #278

League along the lines of neutral states' communique.

Austria and Hungary-- Opposed continuance of "repressive measures" and emphasized the possibilities of appeasement contained in Italy's communication to the Assembly.

GILBERT

SMS NPL

865d.0

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NOTE

1386

SEE 765.84/4778 FOR Tel. #280, 10 am

FROM Geneva (Gilbert) DATED July 3, 1936

TO _____ NAME _____ 1-1127 070

REGARDING: Resolution presented by the Ethiopian delegation to the Assembly requesting categorical non-recognition of any annexation obtained by force. The general position of the Ethiopian delegation is that the Ethiopian government remains in full de facto and de jure existence.

865D.01 / 138

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

139

SEE 740.0011 Mutual Guarantee /718 FOR tel #331 lpm
Locarno

FROM Great Britain (Atherton) DATED July 1, 1936
TO NAME 1-1127 ...

REGARDING: Recognition of Italian sovereignty over Abyssinia.
Anglo-French accord at Geneva on the -.

865D.01/139

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 765.84/4766 FOR Tel. #276. 7 pm

FROM Geneva (Gilbert) DATED July 1, 1936
TO NAME 1-1127 ...

REGARDING: Statement made by Eden that "this Assembly should not in any way recognize Italy's conquest of Agyssinia" nor should there be any modification of the condemnation of Italy's action.

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GENEVA

Dated July 1, 1936

Rec'd 6:50 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

276, July 1, 7 p.m.

One. In the Assembly this afternoon:

Eden: The continuation of sanctions can serve no useful purpose; at the same time "this Assembly should not in any way recognize Italy's conquest of Abyssinia" nor should there be any modification of the condemnation of Italy's action; his Government is prepared to stand by the reciprocal assurances of mutual assistance given to certain governments to cover the temporary period of uncertainty which might ensue should existing sanctions be discontinued; attributed present failure of League to the fact that nations are prepared to take certain risks only where their own interests are directly at stake; problem of reform should be dealt with by the September Assembly; not necessarily rule of law but methods of enforcement should be amended to correspond to action which nations are in fact willing to take.

Canada: Held that economic pressure has been ineffective and that sanctions should be terminated.

South Africa: In a blunt speech referred to the British and French statements in the October Assembly, accused the
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From Geneva, #276

great powers of refusing to fulfill their obligations asserted that the League could not survive as an instrument of world peace unless sanctions were maintained and questioned whether South Africa could continue to collaborate with the great powers in the maintenance of peace.

Litvinoff: Respecting Ethiopian question sanctions were ineffective; respecting reform of League opposed scrapping Articles Ten and Sixteen and asserted that economic sanctions should remain obligatory for all League members; the United States did not hamper the application of Article Sixteen; recommended regional pacts of mutual assistance.

Two. The following general attitudes, which obviously influence decisions, are coming into evidence here respecting the Argentine initiative and the policy of non-recognition: (A) The implied threat of Argentina to leave the League unless its wishes be acceded to has made a notably bad impression among both European and Latin American delegations; it is not felt to represent true Argentine policy and is characterized as only a form of blackmail; (B) A number of delegates here, aside from their desire not to take a position which would militate against European appeasement, cite their experience with sanctions as a reason for their opposition to any binding action in respect of non-recognition, being disinclined at present to join in a common undertaking which might be broken by states for their individual advantage.

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

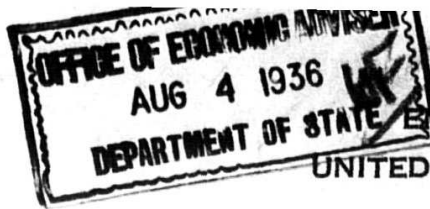
141

SEE 765.84/4765 FOR Tel. #567, 6 pmFROM France (Straus) DATED July 1, 1936
TO NAME 1-1127 ***

REGARDING: French attitude. Belief that the lifting of sanctions by action of individual countries, which is expected to follow the Geneva meeting will, while leaving in abeyance the question of recognition of Italy's African conquest, proceed to restore a large measure of cooperation with Italy.

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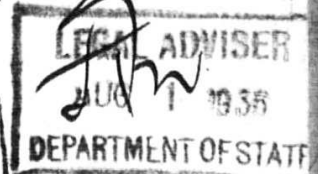
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ROME, June 26, 1936.

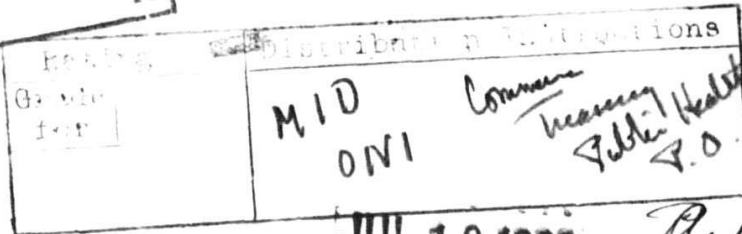
No. 1756

Subject: Italian Administration and Development of Ethiopia.



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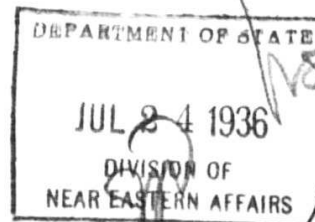
1936 JUL 7 AM 11 54



865D.01/42

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,
Washington.



Sir:

With reference to my despatch No. 1733 of June 10, 1936, regarding the Italian Administration and Development of Ethiopia, I have the honor to submit below a digest of information published here since June 10th with regard to the Italian action and plans for the government and exploitation of the conquered territory.

AUG 5 - 1936

GENERAL MILITARY AND POLITICAL SITUATION IN ETHIOPIA

Restoration of order.

As reported in my telegram No. 226 of June 22nd, Major Fiske, who has recently returned from Ethiopia, states that there is no longer any organized armed resistance

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to the Italian forces. Most of the country visited is pacified and is rapidly returning to normal, according to Major Fiske's observations, although sporadic attacks upon isolated groups of Italians and other foreigners still occur in some of the wilder and more inaccessible regions.

Speaking to press correspondents on June 13th, Marshal Graziani said that he was satisfied with the general situation and believed that the entire country would be pacified in a very short time. Here and there a few centers of banditry still exist, the Marshal admitted, but added that these were progressively being eliminated as a result of persuasion and colonial policing. In this connection a Reuter dispatch reports that Henry Harris, a British planter, was besieged by Abyssinian bandits at Assala near Lake Zwai, along with two Dutchmen, and a Mr. and Mrs. Franz and their two children who are understood to be of Czechoslovakian nationality. According to this dispatch, word had been received at Addis Ababa that the group was without provisions and ammunition. Airplanes and tanks were sent out to rescue them, it was said.

The policing of the city of Addis Ababa is being placed, as far as possible, in the hands of Royal Carabinieri, it is reported. The "Foreign Legion" of the Tevere Division, composed of volunteers from abroad, has arrived in Addis Ababa, releasing the seasoned Sixth Black Shirt Group of mountain and storm troops which have been transferred to the outskirts of the city, according to press reports. As the seasoned troops are freed from the necessity of doing police duty, the work of pacification in the remaining sore spots of the country should be accomplished more rapidly.

Arms and Ammunition.

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Press reports of the surrender of large quantities of arms and ammunition by the Ethiopians to the Italian military authorities continue to appear. The following specific consignments have been mentioned by the press since June 11th: At Semien, between May 10th and June 10th, 900 rifles, 5 machine guns, and a large quantity of ammunition; at Chellimot, West of Addis Ababa, 145 rifles; at Harrar 31 rifles, at Jijiga 4 cannons, 3 machine guns and 100 guns; at Dessie 3 machine guns, 21 machine rifles, 15,000 cartridges, and 120 artillery shells; and at Addis Ababa 65 cannons, 179 machine guns, 11,500 rifles, 112 pistols, and a large quantity of ammunition, swords, and other weapons.

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The Italian contention that their Ethiopian adversaries were well equipped with modern arms appears to be borne out by the large quantities which have been recovered by the Italians in their conquest and pacification of the country. The PICCOLO reprints an article from the British press to the effect that the British Colonial Secretary, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, stated that fourteen and a half million cartridges, 14,000 rifles, 1,000 machine guns, 8 anti-air cannons with 20,000 cartridges, 36 anti-tank cannons with 17,000 cartridges, 13,000 shells, 321 bombs, and 480 swords and lances, had passed through Berbera during the Abyssinian war, directed to the Abyssinian government.

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A full report on the military situation in Ethiopia is now in the course of preparation by the Military Attaché to this Embassy and will be transmitted to the Department as soon as it is completed.

Submissions and oaths of allegiance to Viceroy.

The press continues to report the submission of Ethiopian

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opian chieftains and Rases to the Italian authorities. Ras Chebbedè Mangascià is said to have submitted himself, along with his family and 200 followers, at Debra Brahan. Additional chieftains who are mentioned as having submitted are Ato Gifar Badù of the Galla tribe, twenty-two Uoggerat chiefs, and others. In Gondar it is reported that the wife and the sons of Ras Hailù solemnly declared their allegiance to Italy. Still other notices of submission which have recently appeared in the press are as follows: Between June 7th and 9th ceremonies have been held at Harrar, Diredawa, Jijiga, Dagamedo, Wardair, Buslei, Bogol Magno, and Neghelli, during which leading Christian and Moslem notables signed declarations of full submission and acceptance of the sovereignty of the "King Emperor". At Azdaro, in the Tigray, the "cagnasmac" Araya Gerezgier, "balambaras" Gebresellassie Gebremolde, "fituari" Assefa Alula, and 27 of their followers, have submitted. In the Oletta district of Shoa, Ligg Kordoffa, brother of the former commander of the Ethiopian cavalry, has submitted and turned over a machine gun and a number of rifles. At Diredawa on June 9th nine notables of the Noli kabyles and seven of the Ala kabyles submitted.

The press featured the surrender of Ras Hapte Micael, who is described as an important leader of the Uollo region, to Marshal Graziani. It is said that Ras Hapte, during the ceremony of submission, offered to Marshal Graziani his sword, shield and regalia of authority, and when Graziani demurred, he insisted saying that Graziani's enemies were now his enemies.

Magnanimity of Italian Administration.

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The magnanimity of the Italian rule is stressed by the newspapers. It is reported that 300 Abyssinian prisoners

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of war have been given their liberty and that 700 others will soon be released. The released prisoners were described as natives of the region around Addis Ababa who had been confined in the prison camps at Harrar. Upon their release they were given free medical treatment, clothing and a three day supply of provisions by the Italian military authorities. Under the caption "A gracious act of the Viceroy" the press reports that a woman who had dismounted from her horse to give the fascist salute, in accordance with the ordinance requiring all inhabitants of Ethiopia to dismount or descend from vehicles and to salute the Viceroy when he passed, had been told to remount by Marshal Graziani who stated that this ordinance was not intended to apply to women who were "fragile creatures."

Native judges and chiefs are reported to be cooperating regularly with the civil government. The former Ethiopian Minister of Education is quoted as having made the following statement on June 12th:

"The population of Addis Ababa has greatly appreciated the words of the Viceroy, spread by interpreters and loud-speakers. In former times the Ethiopian people was forced to listen to threats, to pay tribute, and to suffer persecution and insult. Among the different races there was an innate hatred, while today the dominant note is that the Italian conquest has elevated the citizens. I know that many citizens of Addis Ababa have asked to serve under the Italian flag and take part in work now in progress. You have done in one month what had not been done in centuries by the previous governments. You have done much for the education of the youth, have supplied them with clothing, food, athletic fields, schools, teachers. Haile Selassie was not favorable to the development of culture, fearing it would open up too many horizons and reveal too many things that must be kept hidden. The Marshal has told me of the opening of new schools in the near future. You will have fine scholars, capable of speaking Italian fluently in a short time, as you have noted among the children gathered up by the Fascio. I shall bend my best efforts in my capacity as the sole minister remaining in the capital."

Administration

ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT GENERAL

Appointment of Marshal Graziani as Viceroy.

On the afternoon of June 11th the following communiqué was issued regarding the substitution of Badoglio by Marshal Graziani as Viceroy of Ethiopia (*):

"The Duce has received Marshal Badoglio, who reported to him in detail on his work as Viceroy and on certain questions concerning the development of the Empire.

"Marshal Badoglio begged the Duce to relieve him of the position of Viceroy of Ethiopia so that he might resume without delay his activity as Chief of the General Staff.

"The Duce consented and informed Marshal Badoglio that His Majesty the King and Emperor had under motu proprio named him Duke of Addis Ababa.

"His Majesty the King and Emperor, on the recommendation of the Chief of Government, has appointed Marshal Graziani Viceroy of Ethiopia."

The press has paid the highest tribute to Marshal Badoglio for his work in East Africa and drawn attention to the fact that his duties as Chief of the General Staff (which he had never relinquished even while in Ethiopia) demanded his full attention, especially in view of the present situation, when not only was there a large army overseas but the military establishment at home was being brought to maximum efficiency (**).

Graziani's appointment as Viceroy meets with unanimous approval by press and public as he is considered the one man for the position in view of his long colonial experience and ability; more fitted for the work, indeed, than Marshal Badoglio could possibly have been. His work in Cyrenaica is recalled, particularly his occupation of the Gufra Oasis, and at the same time the public is keenly aware of his merits in

(*) My telegram No. 204 of June 11th.

(**) My telegrams Nos. 205 of June 12th and 207 of June 13th.

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in the extremely difficult Somali sector during the Ethiopian war, and while the masses were disappointed at the fact that after Neghelli no spectacular victory crowned Graziani's army, this in no way diminished their enthusiasm and admiration for him.

FASCIST ACTIVITIES

865d.52

At a meeting held on June 14th in the Ministry of Colonies, attended by the Minister of Colonies, the Chief of Staff of the Militia, the Presidents of the Farmers' and Farm Laborers' Confederations, etc., it was resolved that farmers and farm laborers sent out to Ethiopia shall be organized into Militia units.

The following official communiqué regarding the appointment of Fascist Party officials for East Africa was published in the press on June 23rd:

"The Duce, at the instance of the Vice Secretary of the P.N.F. (National Fascist Party), has appointed the Fascists:

Guido Cortese (member of the P.N.F. since March 23, 1919) Federal Secretary of Addis Ababa;

Leonardo Gana, Federal Secretary of Asmara;

Alessandro Strazzo (member of the P.N.F. since January 1, 1921) Federal Secretary of Mogadiscio;

Mario Pigli (member of the P.N.F. since September 1, 1922) Federal Secretary of Harrar; Francesco Bellini, Federal Secretary of Gondar."

A Fascist organization for Italian women was founded in Addis Ababa on June 17th. While only ten women participated in the first meeting, it is reported that the Italian government expects wives of Italian officials and employees to increase the membership greatly in the near future.

FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

865d.51

A provisional ordinance was issued on June 11th prescribing the declaration by all Italian subjects in Ethiopia of

of foreign securities held by them and prohibiting the exportation of foreign exchange. (Apparently some protest by foreign residents had been made for the text as issued exempted foreigners from this obligation, contrary to first reports). It is reported that on June 12th the Finance Guards frustrated a contraband shipment of foreign exchange by a foreign merchant, formerly supplying the Negus's army.

By Decree-Law No. 1131 of June 8, 1936, published in the Official Gazette of June 27th, the rigid control of the transfer of lire or foreign exchange abroad, which was established for Italy by decree of November 16, 1935 (Embassy's despatch No. 1435 of November 29, 1935), has been extended to Italian East Africa. Deputies of the Undersecretariat of State for Trade and Foreign Exchange will be attached to the Viceregal Government and the provincial governments of East Africa to carry out the provisions of the decree-law. (See Embassy's despatch No. 1757 of June 26th).

The text of the decree establishing the official rate of the thaler at 5 lire was made public in Addis Ababa on June 13th; this decree provides for a minimum fine of 50 lire and a maximum of 5000 lire for any person buying or selling thalers at any other rate. Another decree of the same date confirmed the prohibition, already established, on the exportation of foreign exchange and established rules for the declaration thereof.

According to press despatches under Addis Ababa date line of June 23rd, a branch of the Italian Treasury will shortly be opened there.

A commission appointed by the Viceroy is making a study of a new customs tariff schedule.

The commission appointed to appraise objects of value seized by the Italians at the time of their occupation of Addis Ababa, has finished its work but its findings have not yet been published.

BANKING

865 d. 516
Tremm

The Government spokesman stated in an editorial in the GIORNALE D'ITALIA on June 21st that the Bank of Ethiopia would be completely liquidated and replaced in every respect by the Bank of Italy, which, in addition to its regular banking functions, would be charged with introducing and putting into circulation the lira. The Bank of Italy has two branches, one at Addis Ababa and the other at Diredawa, the two terminal points of the Djibuti Railway in Ethiopia, thus controlling the most important trade route of the Empire as regards monetary matters. In addition to this central bank, there are to be supplementary banking organizations; for the time being, however, only the Bank of Rome will be allowed to operate in Ethiopia alongside the Bank of Italy, with the idea of avoiding credit inflation or injurious competition. The Bank of Rome has in the past, the writer points out, been active in the colonies and in Egypt, Turkey, Syria, and Palestine, while in 1935-36 it created branches at Massawa, Asmara, and (last month) Mogadiscio. It will now have branches at Addis Ababa, Gondar, Dessie, and Harrar. As in Italy, the banks in Ethiopia will restrict their credit activities to short-term operations and will not finance industrial, agricultural, and commercial projects, the capital for which will be brought in by the companies or syndicates themselves. Their activities, moreover, will be carefully regulated to avoid any inflation of credit.

Summary

On June 23rd it was reported from Addis Ababa that the Bank of Italy had opened its doors to the public for regular banking activities, and that a large number of Italians and foreigners made deposits.

ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

865 d. 60
Commerce

The President of the Industrialists' Confederation on June 15th reported to the Duce on work done by the Confederation in pursuance of the Duce's instructions. Under the auspices of the Confederation in cooperation with other Confederations, he declared, companies for the utilization of colonial raw materials required for Italian industry had been formed and companies for other important raw materials were in process of formation. He went on to say that the Confederations, under the guidance of the Colonial Ministry and with the cooperation of the Ministry of Corporations, proposed to place efficient groups at the Government's disposition, without, however, excluding other concerns which were in a position to carry on similar business activities.

The trade mission of the Industrialists' Confederation (See despatch No. 1733 of June 10, 1936, page 21) recently arrived in Addis Ababa after studying the systems of transportation in Egypt, the Sudan, French Somaliland, and Eritrea. It has already established its offices and is taking steps to coordinate all commercial enterprises in East Africa. It announces that in the near future a large number of stores will be built and furnished with Italian merchandise.

On June 15th a "Commission on the Economic and Financial Reconstruction of the Viceroyalty" was instituted in Addis Ababa. This organization, which is described as a sort of general economic staff to study and report on all

matters

matters regarding the economy of the Empire, is composed of representatives of the home Government, the Viceregal Government, the Civil Governorship of Addis Ababa, the Fascist Federation of Addis Ababa, the East Africa Quarter-master's Office, the Bank of Italy, the Customs Service, the military courts, the Finance Guards, and the Carabinieri. It may also have representatives of other economic organizations, whether metropolitan or native.

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A commission of experts will shortly leave for East Africa to study the hydroelectric resources of the conquered territory in behalf of the National Union of Electrical Industries, which is forming a consortium, composed of various Italian concerns, to establish power plants in Ethiopia. One of the companies of this group is said to be putting up some 10 million lire of capital.

The Confederations of Industrialists, Artists and Professional Men, Building Industrialists and Contractors of Public Works, and the Federation of Building Proprietors, will send a mission composed of several architects and an official of the Ministry of Public Works to countries having a climate similar to that of Ethiopia to study the manner in which architectural and housing problems have been met there.

At a meeting of experts held in the Ministry of Colonies on June 23rd, under the chairmanship of the Minister, the following resolutions were adopted: 1. The Minister of Colonies shall make agreements with the Minister of Corporations and the Minister of Agriculture and Forests for obtaining the collaboration of the competent trade-union and corporative organs with a view to the study and solution of general problems regarding industrial development in Italian East Africa. 2. The following

following organizations shall be established under the Governor General of East Africa: (a) a corporative technical inspectorate for advising local governments and private organizations, for the protection and discipline of labor, and for gathering statistics; (b) A geological office; (c) A chemical laboratory; (c) A chemical laboratory. A colonial mining society is already being formed. 3. The activities of the aforesaid colonial organs shall be coordinated with those in Italy by the Ministry of Corporations, the Superior Council for Mines, the Royal Geological Office, the Royal Mining Society, the Chemical Corporation, the Corporation of the Mining Industry, and other organizations under the central government. 4. There shall be established in the Ministry of Colonies a committee to examine plans submitted to the Ministry for industrial activities in East Africa. The Committee shall be composed of the President of the Fascist Confederation of Industrial Workers, the Commissioner of Interior migration, the Director General of Industry of the Ministry of Corporations, the Chief Geological Office, and the head professors of mineralogy and applied chemistry of the University of Rome.

By an ordinance of the Viceroy dated June 20th, registration is instituted for export and import firms, a second ordinance provides for the creation of a Commission of Supervision over such firms. In this connection it is stated that the Commission will not hinder private initiative but merely direct it in the best interests of the reconstruction of Ethiopia.

Geographic Surveys.

Under decree of the Minister for Colonies a Center of Scientific Studies on Italian East Africa has been created, having offices at Rome and Addis Ababa, this organization

being

being placed under the direction of a Commission instituted for the same purpose by the Royal Academy. The duties of the organization are to encourage and carry out directly scientific research throughout East African territories in order to furnish information for the use of the Government and of private individuals, to coordinate and establish the guiding principles of all other movements having similar purposes and furnished with independent means, and to pass on petitions and proposals presented to it by the Colonial Ministry.

COLONIZATION

During a meeting on June 16th, presided by the Minister for Colonies, and attended by the Chief of Staff of the Militia, the Presidents of the Farmers' and Farm Laborers' Confederations, the Directors General of the Ministry of Agriculture, of the Colonial Agricultural Institute, and of the Colonial Ministry, the following measures were approved:

(1) The Ministry of Colonies in agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture will use the services of the appropriate Confederations in the study and execution of colonization schemes.

(2) The two Ministries above mentioned will determine the types of agriculture that are to be carried on and will establish the zones to be assigned to various types of cultivation as follows:

(a) "national demographic colonization" - this will be handled by organized corps. The land cultivated will eventually become the property of those farming it.

(b) "small farms" - small and medium tracts of land will be sold outright to farmers having a modest capital and desiring to emigrate.

(c)

- (c) "industrial colonization" to be carried on in regions where a large white settlement is not possible, by organizations established by the appropriate confederations and under the supervision of the Colonial Office and the local governments.
- (d) "joint national-native farms" - under the direction of government technical services, with a view to increasing production and raising the general standard among the native farmers.
- (3) The following surveys will immediately be made:
- (a) Preliminary examination of juridical position of land tenure in order to reconcile colonization requirements and native rights.
- (b) Technical examination of local agricultural features to establish possible crops and best types for colonization.

The experts commissions will be formed by the Colonial Office in agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture and the participation of experts of the appropriate confederations. It is believed these surveys can be completed during the rainy season and the first projects be started next fall.

- (4) A Committee of experts for agriculture in East Africa is set up in the Ministry of Colonies to examine colonization schemes presented to the Ministry. The committee is composed of the:

Director of the Colonial Agricultural Institute,
President of the Confederation of Farm Labor,
National Secretary of the Farm Experts Syndicate,
Director

Director General of Agriculture in the
Ministry of Agriculture.

The first colonial groups are expected to center around Addis Ababa where conditions are more favorable. It is noted that the complicated system of land tenure in Ethiopia makes the problem of settlement by Italians without illegal seizure of native lands more difficult. Meanwhile, however, there are the private estates of the Negus, which are considered state property, and also the lands of the fugitive Rases and of all citizens who fail to obey Graziani's proclamation ordering them to return to their residence within 15 days, which will be confiscated and thus become available for Italian settlement. According to the *GIORNALE D'ITALIA*, the first nucleus of settlers, to be sent to the region around Addis Ababa, will fall under the "national demographic colonization" type and will be formed from among the Veterans Association (which handled the reclamation of the Pontine Marshes), the workers subsequently becoming the owners of the land cultivated, as has been done in the Pontine Marshes.

The Labor Bank has contributed 200,000 lire for relief organizations in East Africa, 100,000 lire for bonuses for the best Italian colonists in Africa to be assigned by the Commissariat for International Migration, and 100,000 lire for the institution of a cooperative organization among furloughed troops intending to remain in the colony.

Colonization of Jews.

At a meeting held in the Ministry of Colonies on June 17th, attended by the Minister of Colonies and representatives of the Union of the Communities of Italian Jews, it was decided that the Union should send a mission to Ethiopia to organize

Jewish

Jewish communities in Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa.

Catholic Nuns.

865d.404
A number of Italian nuns are reported to have recently arrived in Ethiopia to replace nuns of other nationalities.

Native Ethiopians.

Marshal Graziani is reported to have issued on June 13th a proclamation ordering all native subjects who abandoned Addis Ababa prior to the entry of Italian troops to return thereto within fifteen days and to resume their habitual occupations unless they could show good reasons for not doing so to the appropriate authorities. Owners of buildings and land, according to this proclamation, will be considered the legitimate possessors thereof if they declare their property within fifteen days, otherwise the property is subject to confiscation. The local "Dagna" and "Womber" judges must present a list of those who remain outside of Addis Ababa.

AGRICULTURE

865d.61
An experimental livestock station and farm was inaugurated at Naghelli on June 13th, to be a part of the agricultural school which will shortly be opened in that center.

PUBLIC HEALTH

865d.143
Public Health
The Duce has accepted with warm thanks the offer of a large leprosy by the Sovereign Order of Malta. The hospital, which will be managed by the Order itself, will be erected near Adua and will accommodate lepers from Eritrea and Ethiopia.

COMMUNICATIONS

Post and Telegraph

Post Office
865d.70
According to news despatches from Addis Ababa, the post and telegraph offices of that capital have been systematized and

and fully furnished with the necessary personnel and equipment. Telegraph service between Addis Ababa and Rome was started on June 15th.

Automobiles.

865d.7971
With a view to controlling automobile traffic, registration of automobiles has been instituted, and the principal regulations governing the circulation of automobiles in Italy have been put into force in Addis Ababa.

Roads.

865d.154 ✓
The official Stefani Agency reports that the Massaua-Macalle highway has been almost completely asphalted, and that the road from Macalle to Quoram has been greatly improved and satisfies the needs of traffic. It adds that work is now being done on the Quoram-Dessie road.

Airlines.

865d.796
The competent authorities are reported to be considering a project for an airline between Addis Ababa, Disedaua, Djibouti, and Aden. The airplanes would make triweekly round trips with passengers and merchandise. They would be entirely Italian-made and their personnel would be exclusively Italian.

EDUCATION

865d.42
The Minister of Colonies has just approved a plan for the organization of the educational system of Italian East Africa. It is reported that schools will be opened throughout the Empire in October next. They will be divided into two main categories, those for Italians and those for natives. In all the elementary schools for natives Italian and the local language will be taught. Emphasis will be laid on instruction in agriculture and handicraft. In Addis Ababa there will be a middle school for Europeans, and a boarding school for natives

who

who will be taught to participate in local government service. A similar school will be established in Harrar for Moslems. Teachers will be selected from the Italian Colonial Service with preference given to those who took part in the Abyssinian campaign.

According to a news despatch from Asmara, the Governor, General Guzzoni, has given orders that during the next year enough elementary schools be opened to accommodate 5,000 new pupils in Eritrea. In Adua more than 300 pupils will attend the present schools. In addition, special courses will be given to native chiefs and notables.

FOREIGN INTERESTS IN ETHIOPIA

Djibuti Railway

865 d. 77 ✓
Negotiations are being conducted, according to certain correspondents, with regard to the Djibuti Railway, particularly as to freight rates. It is noted that while merchandise for the Negus was carried at 50 % of the regular tariff, all shipments are now paying full rates. In view of the fact that traffic over the line has now increased greatly (being at present between 600 and 800 metric tons per day as against 350 during the period of maximum activity preceding Italian occupation) and also of the fact that Italy threatens to open up a route between Assab and Dessie for her supplies, it is believed that some arrangement can be reached.

Salt Trade.

865 d. 6371 ✓
The question of the salt trade was briefly discussed by the POPOLO D'ITALIA correspondent on June 12th, who said that the Italian government on principle recognized no contracts made with the former Emperor and that this automatically affected the privileges of the French company in Djibuti exercising a monopoly on the salt trade. The Italian government had

had from the first evinced its willingness to consider commercial and industrial interests in Djibuti and, in practice, French salt had continued to flow into Ethiopia. The question was, however, to be settled, if only because of the contraband that had in the past been carried on through Somaliland and the Sudan with the complicity of highly-placed Ethiopian officials. This naturally would now cease. Massawa salt naturally found its outlet in Eritrea and Tigray, and because of transportation costs it would obviously be impossible to carry salt from Djibuti to Makalle and Adowa. Similarly the salt produced in Assab should find a natural outlet in the Dessie region, Somali and Mijiurtina salt in the present enlarged territory of Italian Somaliland and in the Sidamo-Galla district. Djibuti salt would be restricted to Addis Ababa and the territory along the railway. Financial and commercial circles in Djibuti fully realized this, according to the correspondent. However, with the continuation of sanctions, difficulties were presented even in continuing salt trade with the territories above mentioned. Without that obstacle it would be easy to reach an agreement with the French company, especially since forty percent of its capital is Ethiopian - and therefore now Italian - and since the terms of the contract granted by the Negus reserved for the Ethiopian government 55 percent on profits, that share now falling to the Italian government.

This question of sanctions applied to all other relations between Ethiopia and Djibuti, the correspondent continued, including the question of the railway itself, on which an accord could be easily reached once sanctions disappeared.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS IN ETHIOPIA

701.0084

The press under Addis Ababa date line of June 19th reported the departure for Djibuti of the "ex-British Minister" and Lady Barton. It added that they were sailing on June 21st in the French steamer "Jean Laborde" for Marseille, whence they would proceed to England on leave of absence. It also announced that the "ex-French Minister", Bodard, would depart very soon and that the Japanese "ex-chargé d'Affaires", Suzuki, was leaving on the twentieth. In connection with the latter statement I might add that I was informed by a member of the Japanese Embassy here that his Government is in a quandary in regard to the departure on leave of the Japanese Chargé at Addis Ababa in view of the difficulties involved in replacing him without raising the question of recognition.

124.84

As to the American Legation at Addis Ababa, the press has made no mention of American representatives in its despatches from East Africa, nor has there been any other reference to the subject since the time of Eden's statement in the House of Commons on May 25th to the effect that the British Legation would remain although the Minister would shortly return to London on leave. A number of correspondents in this connection noted a despatch from Washington a few days before indicating that the American government would evade the question of recognition or non-recognition of Italian occupation simply by recalling its Minister and not replacing him. At no time has there been any comment on the American attitude toward recognition.

Respectfully yours,

A. Kirk.

Alexander Kirk,
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

GG/RH/wrm

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DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 863.00/1293 FOR despatch #816

FROM Austria (Messersmith) DATED June 26, 1936
TO NAME 1-1127 ...

REGARDING: Recognition of the annexation by Italy of Ethiopia by Austria.

In presenting letters of credence to the King of Italy Baron Berger-Waldenegg, newly appointed Austrian Minister to Rome addressed that sovereign as King and Emperor, which fact diplomatic and press circles consider -.

dg

865D.01/443

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 765.84/4789 FOR Telegram #286, 11 pm.

FROM Geneva (Gilbert) DATED July 4, 1936.
TO NAME 1-1127 ...

REGARDING: An attempt at the League Assembly meeting by the Ethiopian delegate to obtain a vote on their non-recognition resolution. Was quashed by parliamentary tactics.

wth

865D.01/144

144

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 765.84/4790 FOR Telegram #287, 11 am.

FROM Geneva (Gilbert) DATED July 5, 1936.
TO NAME 1-1137 ...

REGARDING: Technical position of Italy vis a vis the League as a state
"condemned of aggression" remained at the League Assembly
meeting, but it had been definitely planned that the collateral
question of non-recognition would not be presented.

wth

145
865D.01/145

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 765.84/4803 FOR Telegram #290, 3 pm.

FROM Geneva (Gilbert) DATED July 6, 1936.
TO NAME 1-1127 ...

REGARDING: Ethiopian Emperor's communication to the League Secretary General naming the authorities with a seat in Gore upon whom he had conferred powers to administer in his absence. Comment on the number of Ethiopian troops under command throughout the Empire.

wth

865D.01/146

146

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

147

SEE 765.84/4836 FOR Despatch #1762

FROM Italy (Kirk) DATED July 1, 1936.
TO NAME 1-1127 ...

REGARDING: Italian note dated June 29th addressed to the President of the Assembly of the League of Nations concerning the Abyssinian situation.

wth

865D.01 / 147

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 732.00/6 FOR desp # 1091

FROM Brazil (Gibson) DATED July 6, 1936
TO NAME 1-1127 ...

REGARDING: Appearance of Minister for Foreign Affairs at a public hearing of the Committee on Diplomacy and Treaties of the Chamber of Deputies to answer question on why Brazil has not recognized the annexation of Ethiopia by Italy.

FLH

865D.01/148

148

Aside from the Minister's statements on trade relations between Germany and Brazil, discussed in my despatch No. 1088 of July 2, 1936, the most interesting points covered at the public hearing were the questions of the recognition of the annexation of Abyssinia by Italy, and the relations of Brazil and the League. Dr. Macedo Soares was quoted by the press as saying that Brazil "can hardly be precipitate in recognizing the annexation of Ethiopia by Italy when the nations most interested are delaying any pronouncement in this regard."



EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ROME, July 9, 1936.

69015

No. 1776

Subject: Italian Administration and Development of
Ethiopia.

DIVISION OF WESTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS	
JUL 23 1936	Reading Grade for
DEPARTMENT OF STATE	Distribution Instructions <i>Excerpts as indicated</i> AW

JUL 28 1936

Division of
WESTERN AFFAIRS
AUG 17 1936
Deputy

LEGAL ADVISER
AUG 14 1936
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 4 1936
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COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

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ASSISTANT SECRETARY
OF STATE

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

With reference to my despatch No. 1756 of June
26th, 1936, regarding the Italian Administration and
Development of Ethiopia, I have the honor to submit be-
low a digest of information published here since June
26th with regard to Italian action and plans for the
government and exploitation of conquered territory.
Pacification of the Country.

The press continues to report on the progress of
organizing and pacifying Italy's new territories in
Africa. Besides the submission of numerous additional
chieftains to Italian authority the occupation of

Moyale

865D.01/149

FILED

AUG 21 1936

GRC

Moyale and Mega on the border of Kenya Colony has been announced. (See telegram No. 238 of June 28th)^{765.844736}. The Military Attaché to this Embassy states that this move was expected as a necessary part of the plan for cleaning up the interior between the Kenya border and Addis Ababa in which region lawless remnants of former Ethiopian armies are marauding. The occupation of Mega is especially important, according to the Military Attaché, as it lies on the important road from Nairobi to Addis Ababa and consequently an Italian customs and passport control can now be established on this route.

The Mission carried in the three Italian planes which landed at Lokemti (see my telegram No. 238 of June 28th) was reported subsequently by foreign news correspondents to have been massacred. This report was at first denied by the Italian press but has now been admitted, the official version running as follows:

"On the 26th of June three of our airplanes departed from Addis Ababa and landed in the zone of Lokemti in the region of Uollega carrying a Mission composed of General Vincenzo Magliocco, Colonel Mario Calderini of the General Staff, Major Antonio Locatelli, Signor Prasso, and Father Borello of the Consulate. The party was cordially welcomed by the natives.

"On the morning of the 28th of June a band of ex-Abyssinian regulars, bent on brigandage, who had escaped from the control of the native chiefs, made a surprise attack on the party which, after heroically defending itself, succumbed to superior numbers. The only member of the Mission to be saved was Father Borello, who gave notice to our military authorities on July 5th.

"Our planes immediately proceeded to engage upon acts of retaliation against the brigands and against their hiding places."

Another

Another incident of violence in Ethiopia mentioned by the Italian press, although the information is attributed to the British Consul at Gore, is the murder of a German missionary named Adolf Muller by Galla tribesmen. This report was published under a Berlin dateline after a preliminary paragraph to the effect that the incident occurred in a region where "Tafari claimed that the nucleus of an Abyssinian government existed."

A Stefani communiqué announces that Marshal Graziani has signed a decree establishing a government for the provinces of Galla and Sidamo "as a result of the recent occupation of this region." Major Fiske states that this region is not yet sufficiently under the control of the Italians for a government to be more than nominal and he thinks that the decree referred to is anticipatory. Major Fiske adds, however, that reports to the effect that serious resistance to the Italian occupation still exists in large sections in Ethiopia, such as are occasionally published in sections of the foreign press, are in most cases traceable to British sources and are more volitional than factual. In this connection the Italian press publishes under an Addis Ababa dateline a despatch to the effect that the correspondents of the Reuter and Havas news agencies, of the Deutches Nachrichten Bureau and United Press as well as of the Paris Soir, Daily Telegraph and the Arabic newspaper Al Ahram, when questioned by a Stefani correspondent regarding the false character of their Abyssinian news, admitted and authorized him to quote them as saying that their reports on the internal situation in Abyssinia were often based upon misinformation or exaggerated statements by unreliable persons.

Further

Further indications of the rapid transition of Ethiopia from a war to a peace basis are contained in the official announcement that the Superior Command in East Africa has ceased to function and has been replaced by the General Staff. General Gabba, who headed the Supreme Command, is returning to Italy to assume an army command there and is succeeded by General Gariboldi who has been made Chief of the General Staff in East Africa. General Gabba, on the occasion of his recall, received Mussolini's commendations in the form of a telegram which Marshal Graziani, as Viceroy, read aloud before the assembled officers.

Another high officer whose wartime duties in East Africa have ceased is General Dall'Ora who was received in audience by the Duce and praised for his services to his country. Mussolini is reported by the press to have said that General Dall'Ora had overcome exceptional difficulties and had been one of the most "important coefficients" in Italy's victory. General Dall'Ora was "Intendente Generale" (Chief of Service of Supply) in East Africa.

Decoration of Brazilian General.

The press announces prominently that Mussolini received the Brazilian General, Castilho de Lima, who was military observer for his country in East Africa, and conferred the diploma of "airplane observer ad honorem" upon him for his distinguished activities. The announcement stated that General de Lima has "10,000 flight kilometers to his credit in East African skies."

Arms and Ammunition.

Press despatches report that the cargo of munitions carried by the ship SANTA MARIA which was originally destined for the Ethiopian Government has now been purchased by the

Chinese

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Chinese Government at Canton. The cargo of the SANTA MARIA is reported to consist of machine guns, munitions, and asphyxiating gas with a total value of some 300,000 dollars. FE

History of Italo-Abyssinian War.

765.84
On July 2nd Marshal Badoglio signed a contract with the Mondadori Publishing Company for the publication of his history of the Italo-Abyssinian war. The Duce has written a preface to this book, which will appear in September.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT GENERAL

Appointment of the Vice Governor General.

65d002
On June 25th an official communiqué announced that, by royal decree in course of preparation, Dr. Arnaldo Petretti has been appointed Vice Governor General of Italian East Africa. Dr. Petretti was born in Orbetello in 1878, studied law, and served as an official in the Treasury and later in the Ministry of Agriculture where he was promoted to Director General of Colonization and Agrarian Credit. In 1926 he was appointed Director General of Industry and Mines, in the Ministry of National Economy, and in 1928, Director General of Commerce and Economic Policy. He is also a Councilor of State, President of the Second Section of the Superior Council of Mines, and a member of the Council of Administration of the National Insurance Institution.

Dr. Petretti, accompanied by a number of officials of the Ministry of Colonies, left Naples on July 7th in the S. S. MAZZINI for East Africa.

Reorganization of the Colonial Service.

The Colonial Administration has hitherto availed itself of the personnel of other government organizations for technical services (sanitary, financial, agrarian, postal, railway,

1000021
railway, customs, harbor, public works) in the colonies. With a view to obtaining specialists in colonial problems, the Council of Ministers on July 4th approved the draft of a decree-law for the creation of a personnel of experts belonging to the Colonial Administration itself. For the present, the reform will be limited to the following corps:

Colonial Sanitary Corps (Doctors, veterinaries, and chemists);

Corps of Colonial Civil Engineers (Engineers, mining engineers, surveyors, draftsmen);

Colonial Agrarian Corps (Directors of experimental stations, inspectors, and agricultural experts);

Colonial Postal and Telegraphic Corps (Managing personnel, accountants, postal and telegraphic officials);

Colonial Political Police Corps (Officials, employees, and agents);

Colonial Corps of Interpreters (Oral and written interpreters).

Other corps will be added from time to time when found necessary.

The higher officials of the organization will be appointed by competitive examination from officials already in government service, military officers, and colonial employees now serving under contract.

Justice.

The Italian press reports that only 36 crimes were committed in Addis Ababa during June 1936, as compared with 297 in June 1935; 273 in June 1934; and 304 in June 1933.

The first penal session of the Court for Natives in Addis Ababa was held on June 26th. An Italian magistrate, Signor Della Porta, presided, assisted by the former President of the Abyssinian Special Court, Blata Haile Ghebr.

According

According to news despatches three cases were tried.

"The first was a thief guilty of petty larceny, but being a second offender expected to have his left hand cut off in conformity with the savage barbarian laws of Abyssinia. He was a little man with large, bovine eyes in an enormous head, son of an inferior race. During the hearing he continually caressed his pulse which he held against his breast in a supplicating attitude. From the beginning his eyes were full of tears, but he did not protest, for he felt his fate was sealed. When the interpreter translated the sentence of only four months' imprisonment, and informed him that all the savage punishments had been abolished by the Italian Government, his astonishment mingled with joy, was undescribable....."

"The second case, for abuse of confidence, resulted in an acquittal through lack of proof. The third and last case of this first session, involved a complicated question of women. A young negro had seduced and abducted a young girl, and her family had denounced him. Formerly the judge allowed the family of the girl to execute justice, and the romance would end in the mutilation of the guilty party. Italian justice, with great humaness, brought the two parties on the path of conciliation....."

85804 The Council of Ministers on July 4th approved the draft of a decree for the establishment of courts of justice in Addis Ababa and Harrar, and a Court of Appeals in Addis Ababa with jurisdiction over all of Italian East Africa.

A commission composed of the President of the Court of Appeals at Rome and two other magistrates will shortly visit Ethiopia for the purpose of studying new judicial regulations for the country.

BANKING

Savings Banks.

858516
news The Executive Committee of the National Association of Savings Banks met in Rome on July 2nd, and, after expressing satisfaction over the approval received from the Duce of their proposal to establish savings banks in Ethiopia,

requested

requested their President, Signor De Capitani, to reach agreements with the competent government authorities as to the manner of establishing and operating such banks in Ethiopia.

Bank of Italy.

It is reported that during the Bank of Italy's first four days of business in Addis Ababa (Embassy's despatch No. 1756 of June 26th), over one million lire were deposited by Italians, foreigners, and natives.

Insurance.

The Council of Administration of the National Insurance Institute has decided to establish a general agency for Ethiopia with headquarters in Addis Ababa.

INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

An article entitled "Italy's Plans for Abyssinia" by the Italian Minister of Colonies, was published in the MORNING POST, the LIVERPOOL DAILY POST, and the SCOTSMAN, on June 26th, and excerpts therefrom were reprinted on the following day in the Italian press. The text, taken from the MORNING POST, London, is transmitted herewith. (Enclosure No. 1).

The Italian Commercial Mission, headed by Signor Racheli, the President of the Confederation of Merchants, on June 30th inaugurated an "Office of Commercial Information" in Addis Ababa. In this connection Signor Racheli declared that the purposes of the office were "to study, investigate, and control" commercial matters, in accordance with the spirit of Fascism, and to serve as a tie between Italian commerce and the Ethiopian market. The Commercial Mission is about to proceed to DireDawa and Harrar.

Firms engaging in the export and import trade in East Africa have been given until July 10th to make a declaration

of their activities. The firms which are then approved by a special Commission will be registered and given permission to continue their activities. Six Italian wholesale firms located in Asmara and Mogadiscio have been given temporary licenses to transact business in Addis Ababa.

The government in Ethiopia is receiving an average of 200 requests a day from manufacturers and merchants in Italy for authorization to do business in Ethiopia.

On July 4th the Council of Ministers approved the draft of a decree "for the control of economic activities in East Africa." According to an official communiqué, the decree provides for the establishment, in the Ministry of Colonies, of Councils for Agriculture, for Industry, for Commerce, and for Transportation, respectively, to which all proposals regarding East Africa must be submitted.

The Italian Society for the Study of Sheep-raising in the Colonies (S. I. S. A. C.), of which all the great wool firms of Italy are members, has recently been organized into a company which will send a mission of experts to Ethiopia with a view to obtaining wool for the Italian textile industry. Of the 550,000 quintals needed annually, 85,000 are produced in Italy, 100,000 are artificial or shoddy, and 365,000 are imported, to the disadvantage of the Italian trade balance.

COMMUNICATIONS

Post and Telegraph.

A second post office has been opened at Addis Ababa near the "ghebi" of the Negus, and two others are shortly to be inaugurated, one near the native market and the other near the railway station. Post offices have also been opened at DireDawa, Giggiga, Harrar, Macallé, and Quoram. Plans are being

being studied for establishing forty-five new post offices scattered over the territory from Tacazze to the southern borders of Kenya and the Sudan.

P.O.
On July 1st the post and telegraph office of Addis Ababa began a postal savings service and a money order service cashing money orders up to 100,000 lire.

Roads.

8658/54
MID
A large number of workers and soldiers of the Engineer Corps have been engaged in improving the Addis Ababa-Dessie road, which is carrying a great deal of automobile traffic. The road from Massaua through Macallé to Quoram is reported to be in excellent condition and can be covered in twenty-four hours. It is said that before the end of the year the road from Quoram to Addis Ababa will be improved, so that Massaua will be only two days from the capital.

Air Service.

8658/96
Torrential rains have interrupted the aerial postal service between Asmara and Addis Ababa. All other aerial communications are reported to be functioning normally in spite of the rains. Military aviators have been most active in supplying provisions by air to isolated districts.

IL SOLE reports that specially constructed Italian airplanes, adapted to climatic conditions and capable of carrying a large number of passengers, will shortly be sent to Ethiopia.

According to news despatches from Addis Ababa, plans are being made to inaugurate on August 1st, a semi-weekly civil air service between Asmara and Addis Ababa that will connect up with the Rome-Asmara-Djibouti line which is already in operation. The President of the "Ala Littoria" has arrived in Addis Ababa to confer with the Viceroy with regard to

civil

civil air services from Assab to Addis Ababa via DireDawa, and from Djibouti to DireDawa.

Railways.

65877 The Addis Ababa-Djibouti railway is reported to be carrying 600 tons a day. The company has urgently ordered fifteen new locomotives to take care of the traffic, which continues to increase.

On July 3rd a weekly express train was inaugurated, which will cut down the time between Addis Ababa and Djibouti from three days to two days.

✓ PUBLIC WORKS

65815 By Royal Decree-law dated June 8th and published in the Official Gazette of June 30th, the Public Works Financing Consortium is authorized to found a Section entitled "Autonomous Section for Financing Public Works in Ethiopia" with an initial capital of one hundred million lire taken from the reserves of the Consortium. The Section may issue its own bonds in Italian or foreign currencies. (See Embassy's despatch No. 1767 of July 3rd).

Addis Ababa.

It is reported that the principal streets of Addis Ababa, which formerly were lighted only when the Negus or his family were to pass by, are now illuminated all night. A number of new dynamos are being installed and it is planned to light the whole city in the near future.

By order of the Viceroy, an office has been created to systematize streets and buildings and survey and register real estate. Property owners have received orders to present their deeds for examination and registration.

Work has been begun on the construction of a new public slaughter house, which will have facilities for the slaughter

of

of 200 large and 800 small animals daily. It will be divided into two sections, one to provision Christians and the other, Moslems, in conformity with local native traditions. Four trucks with refrigeration equipment will be used to transport the meat.

COLONIZATION

In conformity with orders of the Duce, Marshal Graziani on July 5th signed a decree which provides that officers and soldiers who have been released from the army and are already in East Africa shall be given preference in the appointment of government personnel in East Africa. The Superior Command of the Forces in East Africa has decreed that soldiers of the classes of 1911 and earlier years, who find occupations there, either directly or through the Commissariat for Colonization and Migration, will immediately be given unlimited leave of absence. Upon making their application for release from the Army, however, they must also request enlistment in the Volunteer Militia of National Safety. It is reported that the government hopes to place 100,000 soldiers in various occupations in East Africa.

In this connection the press, pointing out that the ancient Roman custom of colonizing conquered territory with Roman legions is being followed, declares that this is the best and simplest system, since costly transportation is avoided, unemployment is prevented, soldiers are rewarded for their services, and Ethiopia is furnished with colonists already familiar with local conditions and problems.

AGRICULTURE

With the permission of the Minister of Colonies, the National Fascist Syndicate of Technical Agriculturalists will

will give a summer course, in the Italian Colonial Agricultural Institute at Florence, on colonial agriculture to graduates in agrarian sciences, with a view to preparing them for service in the Italian Colonies and particularly in East Africa.

The President of the Fascist Confederation of Agriculturalists has announced that he will display a large assortment of agricultural products of Ethiopia in the Levant Fair, to be held at Bari in September. (Embassy's despatch No. 1721 of June 5, 1936).

Problem of Division of Conquered Lands.

With regard to the large number of agricultural laborers which are currently being sent to East Africa (see despatch No. 1764 of July 3, Italian Military Activities), the Assistant Military Attaché to this Embassy states that his observations have led him to the conclusion that before anything important can be accomplished by the Italians in an agricultural way in Abyssinia they must find a method for the satisfactory division of the farm lands between the native populations and their Italian conquerors. According to Major Fiske's observations nearly all the best and most fertile lands in Ethiopia are occupied and farmed by the natives who do not attempt to cultivate the less promising areas, whereas their primitive agricultural methods produce a very poor return even from the most desirable land.

PUBLIC HEALTH

A laboratory is being constructed in Addis Ababa for the local production of vaccines against smallpox and hydrophobia.

The "dagna" and "womber" judges are said to be cooperating efficiently with the Italian authorities in instructing the native population in the rudiments of hygiene.

FOREIGN INTERESTS IN ETHIOPIA

Foreign Publications.

85d 9/17
The Viceregal Government has decided to permit the sale of all foreign newspapers, magazines, books, and other publications in Italian East Africa which are authorized to be sold in Italy.

Health Professions.

Q 5m
The Government General of Ethiopia on July 4th decreed that the diplomas of all foreign citizens practicing the health professions in the Empire should be inspected by a special commission. Only persons holding degrees recognized as valid by the Italian authorities by virtue of reciprocal treatment accorded to Italy by the respective country of origin of the foreign citizens, will be permitted to continue to practice.

English Insurance Companies.

According to a news despatch under London dateline of June 30th, the London insurance companies have sent an expert to Addis Ababa to appraise the damage done by the fire and sack of the Ethiopian capital before the Italian occupation. Insurance claims totalling 100,000 pounds sterling have been filed.

Foreign Diplomats in Ethiopia.

||| It has been reported that the Belgian Minister, Jansens; the Japanese Chargé d'Affairs, Suzuki; the Swedish Consul, Hammer, left Addis Ababa by train for Djibouti on June 26th. According to the latest reports the French Minister is still in Addis Ababa. The Turkish Minister and the Military Attaché are reported to have received orders from their government to leave.

The

The Italian press of July 2nd reported the arrival in London on July 1st of the British Minister and Lady Barton. In an interview with newspapermen, Sir Sydney was quoted as saying that he would never forget the scenes of terror that followed the flight of the Negus. He added that the natives had obtained large supplies of arms and ammunition from the arsenal, as the Negus had given its keys to subordinates before leaving. He went on to say that the nuns of the French Catholic Mission sought refuge in the hospital next to the French Legation and were in great danger until the arrival of the "huge Italian army." A projectile, in fact, went through the door and grazed the head of the Mother Superior who was on her knees in prayer. Order was restored, according to the British Minister, shortly after the Italians occupied the city and the refugees were released from his legation on the following day. In conclusion, Sir Sydney declared that most of the killed and wounded were persons who, instead of fleeing to their respective legations in time, had tried to defend their property. In this connection the Italian press mentioned that similar statements by Sir Sydney were published in the English "White Book" on Ethiopia.

According to a Reuter despatch under London dateline of July 3rd, Sir Sydney Barton denied that the British Legation had been withdrawn from Addis Ababa and pointed out that during his absence the First Secretary, Roberts, was acting as Chargé d'Affaires. In reply to a question as to the present situation in Ethiopia, he asserted that the future of Ethiopia could be settled only in Europe and added that only a part of the country had been occupied by Italian troops and that as a whole the country had not surrendered.

These remarks provoked sarcastic comments in the Italian press which enquired to what government Mr. Roberts was accredited as chargé, and expressed the hope that he would diligently keep his chief informed of developments during his "long, perhaps very long, absence from his post." Editorials emphatically declared that the future of Ethiopia would be settled by Italy in that country, that there was no trace of the government of the Negus, that Italy was in possession of all of Ethiopia proper except certain regions in the west, that the occupation would soon be completed, and that the Italians were cordially received everywhere by the native populations.

Respectfully yours,

A. Kirk.

Alexander Kirk
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

Enclosure: ✓
"Italy's Plans for
Abyssinia"

GG/RH/gc

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THE MORNING POST
Friday, June 26, 1936

ITALY'S PLANS FOR ABYSSINIA

Signor Alessandro Lessona, Italian Minister of Colonies, accompanied Marshal Badoglio on his march to Addis Ababa and has examined the problem of Italian colonization in East Africa at first hand. He carried out the preliminary work in Eritrea, Italian Somaliland, and Abyssinia, which is now being moulded into a single integral unit.

In the following exclusive article Signor Lessona has outlined the guiding principles upon which the Italian Government's Ethiopian task is based.

By Alessandro Lessona,
Italian Minister of Colonies.

For native populations of Italian East Africa we are following the Imperial policy of Fascism laid down by Benito Mussolini--a policy which has already proved successful in Libya, in Eritrea, and in Italian Somaliland.

Evidence of the importance which Fascism places on raising the moral and civil standards of native populations was demonstrated in Rome when the "Arab Youth of the Lictors" were present in the capital and marched down the Imperial Way in the parade of May 26.

The line of our policy is something completely distinct from, if not indeed contrary to, that which is usually known as the policy of assimilation. The peoples who today inhabit the Italian Empire have their own historical and religious traditions from which they cannot be torn away without damaging the deepest fibres of their political and religious conscience.

The Mussulman subject of the Italian Empire remains a Mussulman, and the Fascist State not only guarantees him all respect for his religion, but also offers personal and successory statutes according to the law of Islam. The Italian civil code is reserved for the citizens of Italy.

This conception is substantially more humane than hurried makeshift laws which profess benevolence for African subjects by stripping them of their hereditary institutions and giving them the same code as that of Europeans and therefore at complete variance with their traditions and religion. Our policy is one of collaboration which includes sympathy in the broadest sense towards the peoples of the East.

Races and Religion Respected.

In the first place Ethiopia has been divided into sectors, each corresponding to one of the great ethnical partitions of East Africa so that each of the populations which formed the variegated Empire of the Negus has its own homogeneous organization under one authority alone. We are putting the teachings of ethnological science into practice and are applying those principles which famous English scholars like Rattray have long ago advocated for other African regions.

Two great religions are practised by the majority of the populations of Italian East Africa--Monophysite Christianity and Mohammedanism. The Monophysite Christians are to be found today mostly in the two local Governments of Eritrea and Gondar. It has been decreed that the relations between the Imperial Government and the Monophysite Church are to be regulated by special laws and by agreement with the ecclesiastical hierarchy guaranteeing absolute respect for the Church and its professed beliefs.

We have not only given full liberty on a legal footing to all Mohammedans to revive their centres of culture, ancient institutions, piety, and their religious schools, but we have also established that controversies between Mohammedan subjects are to be tried by their own chiefs according to the Islamic law, and that the teaching of the Arab tongue is to be obligatory in all schools for Mohammedan subjects.

I have also examined the position of the native or resident Israelites in Ethiopia and have arranged for work to be urgently pushed on for their help and organization. The Union of the Italian Israelitic Communities will send its representatives into Ethiopia to organize two Jewish communities at Addis Ababa and Diredawa, and to provide religious assistance and schools in the Lake Tana region, where the Falascia peoples live.

Official Languages

The question of languages--especially delicate in a country like Italian East Africa, where there are more than 30 distinct languages and dialects--has been solved in a way most suitable to the varied interests of the natives. Teaching in the native schools will be carried out in Italian and in the local language of each area.

Account must be taken of the fact that most languages in Ethiopia are only spoken and have never been written. For teaching purposes six principal languages are, therefore, being recognized, and the faculty of extending that recognition in special regions is left to the Viceroy. The recognized languages are Tigrean, Amharic, Galla, Harari, Caffino, and Somali.

Teaching in itself is having the special attention of our Government, and the elementary schools, which will begin

to

to function in the most important parts of the Empire next October, will also have special courses to impart those principles of technical farming and mechanical and industrial instruction of practical value for leading the natives towards fitting into the new framework of Ethiopian Italy.

Colleges for Christians and Mohammedans will be opened at Addis Ababa and in Harrar to give better instruction to the higher classes of the population so as to mould those destined to work in the local administrations or who may otherwise desire to improve themselves.

With this vision of local problems Italy faces the vast undertaking of colonizing Ethiopia. We have built and adapted many hundreds of miles of highways in a land where few before existed; and now we are beginning to build another 1,740 miles of roads. We have put up aqueducts, schools and hospitals.

Even during the war operations our doctors extended their labors to take care of the natives, who at once responded to this kindness and usefulness and often came great distances to ask help and relief of our medical men. We are as proud of this great work as we are of our military successes, and we mean to continue it also to complete victory.

Italian Settlers

We will give land to Italian workers who do not have any. A working population starved on the land is a cause of unrest. In the past we sought to calm down this unrest by going to work in the lands of other people--and we have reaped little advantage, much bitterness, and more humiliation.

England felt the same unrest and the same necessity of emigration during the past century; but, as Seeley so well defined the character of the expansion of Greater Britain,

"The

"The emigrant carries not merely the English race across the seas, but also the authority of the English Government." We, too, have believed this necessary in our case.

Our emigration into Ethiopia will be carried out on lines which will allow the Italian colonists to live under conditions which will not disturb the fundamental lines of our Imperial policy towards the natives as above described. The natives will develop in their traditional surroundings; the Italians will populate Ethiopian areas, maintaining national surroundings in themselves. No mixing and no interference.

In fact, the very first rules drawn up for Italian agricultural colonization have been that such colonization be developed through the establishment of complete families of Italian peasants transplanted to specially prepared farm villages in zones adapted by ground and climate to Italian people.

I would like to make it clear also that the situation in Ethiopia is one which allows the fullest respect for the land proprietorship of native cultivators. Indeed, I will go further and say that--especially in the Mussulman, Galla, and Sidamo regions of the southwest--our dominion will bring about the restoration of land proprietorship to local farmers who have been deprived of all ownership under Abyssinian conquest when they were reduced to conditions of absolute subjection.

These things I have already documented at length in my Chamber and Senate speeches of last year. I am sure the British public, with its profound practical sense and with its long experience of African affairs, will know how to appreciate all that has been done or prepared by us in less than two months from the occupation of Addis Ababa.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

1-1336

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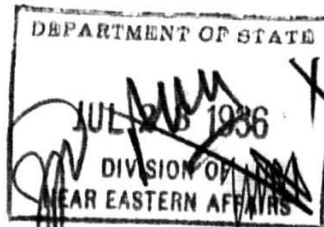
FROM

GRAY

Rome

Dated July 27, 1936

Rec'd 2:10 p. m.

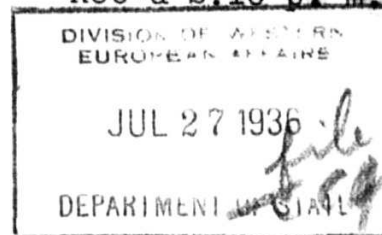


Secretary of State,

Washington.

298, July 27, 6 p. m.

My 292, July 25, 4 p. m.



The newspapers yesterday all carried comment along the lines of the Government spokesman. A frequently inspired northern newspaper, however, was more specific in regard to the general question of recognition saying that all governments desiring friendly relations with Italy would eventually have to recognize the King as Emperor of Ethiopia and that while Italy set no peremptory period for such recognition she would naturally feel more kindly toward those countries which delayed least.

Press comment on this subject appears to be at an end.

KIRK

KLP

865D.01/150

JUL 29 1936

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LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

June 4, 1936.

No. 145.

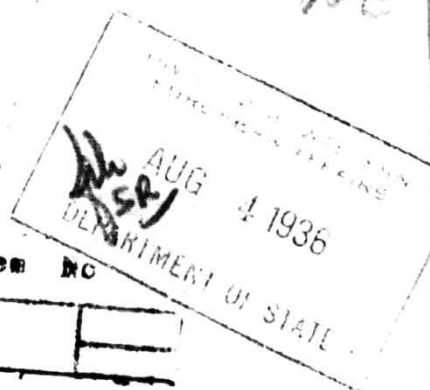
Subject: Proclamation by Marshal Graziani.

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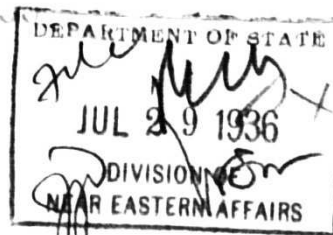
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The Honorable

JUL 31 1936

The Secretary of State,
Washington.



865D.01/151

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the purpose of completing the Department's files, an English translation of the Amharic text of a Proclamation issued on May 30, 1936 by Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, who succeeded Marshal Badoglio as "Viceroy" and Commander in Chief in Ethiopia.

This proclamation informs the Ethiopian people that "from now on and forever Italy will rule over the whole of Ethiopia"; that those who refuse to submit or to surrender their arms will be "punished without mercy"; and that all rebels "will be destroyed".

Yours respectfully,

C. Van H. Engert
C. Van H. Engert
Minister Resident

Enclosure:

No. 1. Proclamation by Marshal Graziani.

File No. 711
CVHE/ast

AUG 4 1936
ATTEND

Enclosure No. 1 with despatch No. 145 of June 4, 1936 from the American Legation at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

(Translation from the Amharic)

The Italian Governor General in Ethiopia

PROCLAMATION.

to all the Ethiopian People.

People of Ethiopia, hearken !

His Majesty the King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia has sent me here to look after Ethiopia.

The Duce of Italy and the Fascists have ordered me to ensure peace and tranquillity for all the people. Therefore pay no heed to any of the false rumors spread by evil-intentioned persons. From now on and forever Italy will rule over the whole of Ethiopia. Those who refuse to submit to Italy will be severely punished, and those of you, whether soldiers or chiefs, who trustingly submit, will be considered with leniency. In any event, Italy will not waver. Let all those who have arms surrender them promptly. Those who after the publication of this decree are found possessing arms will be punished without mercy.

Beginning from to-day return to your farms and trades cheerfully and quietly. Listen to this message from Mussolini, for Italy is sincere in her desire to develop and respect Ethiopia. Be warned that all rebels will be destroyed and their evil plans will be in vain.

Addis Ababa, May 30, 1936.

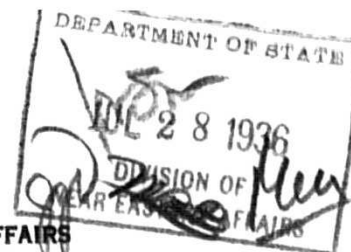
(Genbot 22, 1928. Year of Mercy)

The Marshal of Italy:

GRAZIANI



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF WESTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS



S.
C.A.E.
File

July 27, 1936.

865d.01
Mr. Migone, of the Italian Embassy, called this afternoon and referred to various articles which appeared in the Sunday press with regard to Germany's recognition of the Italian Empire. The press on Sunday stated that Germany's recognition had caused considerable embarrassment in "diplomatic circles at Washington". Mr. Migone asked whether I interpreted that to mean circles of foreign diplomats or whether it might include "officials of the State Department".

I told Mr. Migone that the Department's position had not changed in the matter and that it should not be assumed that the references in the press referred to the Department.

PTC
Paul T. Culbertson.

WE:PTC:VAS

865D.01/152

GC

JUL 29 1936

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 740.0011 Mutual Guarantee/66 FOR Despatch #1189
(Mediterranean)

FROM Spain (Bowers) DATED July 9, 1936
TO NAME 1-1127 ...

REGARDING:

Government Italian East Africa. Statement of the Spanish Foreign Minister that the recent Italian statement that Abyssinia would be treated in a manner similar to treatment of mandated territories might eventually change the situation.

He added, however, that the recent Italian statement that Abyssinia would be treated in a manner similar to the treatment of mandated territories might eventually change the situation. He admitted that Italian actions and statements are contradictory.

865D.01/ 153

153

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 765.84/4929 FOR Memorandum

FROM Near Eastern Division (Alling) DATED July 23, 1936.
TO NAME 1-1127 ***

REGARDING: Attempt of the Italians to contact the Emperor to negotiate peace. Basis of the negotiations was to be an Italian protectorate over Ethiopia with the Emperor nominally retaining his throne and being given a substantial civil list by the Italian government.

wth

865D.01/154

New York Times

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1936 AUG 3 AM 9 01

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

State Department has received official indication that he has been active of late, although he still has a staff of several whites and some natives. Our military and naval attachés have been withdrawn from Addis Ababa.

Others in Same Situation

France and Great Britain, in addition to Germany, continue to maintain legations in Addis Ababa, the first two, like the United States, avoiding the question of recognition that is now boldly put forward.

The United States, as an adherent of the Saavedra-Lamas inter-American pact, is prohibited from recognizing conquests by force.

Since Ethiopia has been declared by the Italians a part of the Italian Empire, however, the situation is not the same as that with regard to the Japanese puppet State of Manchukuo, which the United States has consistently refused to recognize.

All recent indications have been that this government hoped to step around the question of recognition without taking definite steps. In agreeing to the acceptance of Fulvio Suvich as the new Italian Ambassador to this country, avoidance of the recognition question was clearly evidenced.

His appointment was suggested by the Italian Government as the envoy of the King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia. The State Department agreed to receive him, but with private reservations. It was pointed out by State Department officials at that time that there could be no diplomatic recognition without intent to recognize.

Diplomats here hold it uncertain whether this attitude can be maintained in the face of German recognition.

REICH RECOGNIZES ITALIAN CONQUEST

Reduces Legation in Addis Ababa to a Consulate—
Rome Is Jubilant.

WASHINGTON IS DISTURBED

Fears Inability Any Longer to
Avoid Recognition Without
Giving Italy Offense.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 25.—The German Ambassador, Christian August Ulrich von Hassel, called on Colonel Galeazzo Ciano, the Foreign Minister, this morning to communicate the German Government's decision to suppress its Addis Ababa legation, replacing it with a consulate general.

This act, equivalent to official recognition of the de facto situation in East Africa, was welcomed with great satisfaction in Italian circles. Colonel Ciano thanked the Ambassador warmly.

The Italian press hails the German step as another proof of Italo-German friendship. The Giornale d'Italia says:

"The German Government's decision is at once an act of friendship to Italy and an example of intelligent European policy. It serves also to point the Rational way whereby, without any need of diplomatic contortion and useless controversies, it is possible to solve practically and in a form satisfactory to every one the problem of the Italian fait accompli in East Africa."

Act Embarrasses U. S.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The United States has been put in an embarrassing position by German recognition of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia, it was privately admitted in diplomatic circles here today. The recognition of the new empire by a major power is held to place the United States in a position where she soon will be forced to recognize the conquest or withdraw her legation from Addis Ababa.

That Secretary of State Cordell Hull did not care to discuss the matter was indicated clearly in press conference today when, in reply to a question, he remarked that he had an estimation that Germany had recognized the Italian conquest but had not looked into the matter yet.

President Roosevelt, in effect, recognized the fact of conquest when, in calling off the embargo on shipments over normal amounts to Italy and Ethiopia, he declared that a state of war no longer existed. This is a long way, however, from formal diplomatic recognition of the Italian seizure of Ethiopia, and for several weeks the State Department has been in an embarrassing position because it does not want to recognize the new empire and at the same time is equally desirous of avoiding offense to Italy.

The United States Minister in Addis Ababa, Cornelius van H. Engert, is still officially accredited to the Emperor of Ethiopia. The

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
file
JUL 31 1936
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

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AUG 1 1936

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TELEGRAM SENT

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PREPARING OFFICE
WILL INDICATE WHETHER

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Department of State

1936 AUG 1 AM 11 15

Washington,

AUG 1 1936

July 31, 1936.

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This cable was sent in CONFIDENTIAL Code.
It should be carefully paraphrased before
being communicated to anyone.

AMEMBASSY

BERLIN

99

In connection with the announcement made last week that the German Government had reduced its representation at Addis Ababa from a legation to a consulate general, several American newspapers reported that this action was equivalent to official recognition of the de facto situation in Ethiopia. The NEW YORK EVENING POST, however, published a report emanating from Berlin and categorically denying that the German action was open to such interpretation.

Any information you can discreetly obtain regarding the significance of the German action, particularly as to whether it was intended to constitute recognition of the de facto situation in Ethiopia will be appreciated.

NE PHA/MNB

Enciphered by _____

Sent by operator _____ M., _____, 19____

D. C. R.—No. 50

1-1452 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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TELEGRAM RECEIVED

KLP

1-1936

FROM

Berlin

Dated August 5, 1936.

Rec'd. 10:10 a.m. **LEGAL ADVISER**

This telegram must be closely paraphrased before being communicated to anyone. (b)

Secretary of State,

Washington

Division of
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

AUG 10 1936

Department of State

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AUG 5 1936

DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EUROPEAN OFFICE

AUG 6 1936

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

243, August 5, 1 p.m.

Department's telegram No. 99, August 1, noon; Embassy's despatch 2961, July 29.

Foreign Office states that change from Legation to Consulate General at Addis Ababa constitutes de facto recognition of the situation in Ethiopia. Foreign Office indicated as one of the bases for this action Eden's statement in the House of Commons a short time ago that Abyssinian Government no longer existed. This agreed with the actual facts which the German Government consider it simpler to recognize as facilitating the better protection of German commercial interests in Abyssinia. Action involved no quid pro quo from Italy.

See paragraph 6 my 219, July 15, 1 p.m.

Foreign Office further told me in confidence that it was quite prepared to recognize the situation in Ethiopia de jure and had so intimated to the Italian Government some

weeks

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- 2 -

243 from Berlin

weeks ago. Mussolini however had not (repeat not) felt there was any pressing necessity for de jure recognition and the Germans had naturally let the matter drop. They were however prepared to accord de jure recognition if and when desirable. Foreign Office added that as a matter of fact when the necessary law was passed in Germany for the creation of a Consulate General at Addis Ababa, which would be shortly, the exequatur would to all intents and purposes constitute de jure recognition. Commenting briefly on question of non-recognition of Manchukuo Foreign Office felt that the two situations were not comparable. For one thing China still existed as a government whereas Abyssinia did not. Therefore no implications of recognition of Manchukuo arise from the Abyssinian matter.

Cipher copies by airmail to London, Paris, Rome.

MAYER

CSB

2248
893.01 Manchukuo

PREPARING OFFICE
WILL INDICATE WHETHER

TELEGRAM SENT

TO BE TRANSMITTED
CONFIDENTIAL CODE ✓
~~NONCONFIDENTIAL CODE~~
PARTIAL
REASON

Collect

Charge Department
OR

Charge to
\$

Department of State

Washington,

VIA NAVAL RADIO

This cable was sent in confidential Code.
It should be carefully paraphrased before
being communicated to anyone. A

August 5, 1936.

AMLEGATION

ADDIS ABABA (ETHIOPIA) NR

1 pm

331
The following is a paraphrase of the major portion of telegram 243, August 5, one p. m., from Embassy Berlin, sent in reply to Department's telegram No. 99, August one, noon, requesting information on press reports that change of German representation at Addis Ababa from a legation to a consulate general is equivalent to German recognition of the de facto situation in Ethiopia:

The Embassy has been informed by the Foreign Office that the closing of the Legation at Addis Ababa and establishment of a Consulate General constitute de facto recognition of the situation obtaining in Ethiopia. It is indicated by the Foreign Office that Eden's statement in the House of Commons a short time ago that the Abyssinian Government no longer existed was one of the bases for this action. German action is in harmony with the existing facts which the German Government finds it simpler to recognize as a means of facilitating effective protection of German commercial interests in Ethiopia. German action was based on no quid pro quo from Italy.

Enciphered by

Sent by operator M., 19.....

PREPARING OFFICE
WILL INDICATE WHETHER

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Department of State

Washington,

- 2 -

The Embassy was also informed in confidence that the German Government had intimated to the Italian Government some weeks ago that it was prepared to recognize the situation in Ethiopia de jure. The German Government had let the matter of such recognition drop when Mussolini had replied that he felt that there was not (repeat not) any pressing necessity for de jure recognition. The German Government, however, is prepared to accord such recognition if and when desirable. According to the Foreign Office de jure recognition will to all intents and purposes exist when the necessary law is passed shortly for the creation of a Consulate General at Addis Ababa and an exequatur has been issued. The Foreign Office feels that the Manchukuo and Ethiopian situations with respect to the question of non-recognition are not comparable. It was pointed out that whereas China still exists as a government such is not the case with respect to Abyssinia. In consequence the German action with respect to Abyssinia carries no implications of recognition of Manchukuo.

Phillips
Acting

NE MBB/GC

CR

865D.01/156

AUG 8 1936.

1936 AUG 6 PM 3 04

Enciphered by _____

Sent by operator _____ M., _____, 19____



EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ROME, July 22, 1936.

No. 1797

Subject: Italian Administration and Development of
Ethiopia.

965d
TREATY DIVISION
AUG 12 1936
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
OF STATE
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS
AUG 7 - 1936
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF WESTERN
EUROPEAN AFFAIRS
AUG 6 1936
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADVISER
AUG 11 1936
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Rating	Distribution Instructions
Grade for	1149 ? DVI

DIVISION OF
TRADE AGREEMENTS
TA
AUG 19 1936
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

With reference to my despatch No. 1776 of July
9, 1936, regarding the Italian Administration and
Development of Ethiopia, I have the honor to submit below
a digest of information published here since July 9th
with regard to Italian action and plans for the govern-
ment and exploitation of the conquered territory.
Military Occupation.

Military operations in southern and eastern Ethiopia
with a view to the pacification of the country are being
steadily pursued, according to press reports. General
Geloso's column has continued its advance from Mega toward
the Ethiopian Lakes and has occupied the important

caravan

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caravan center of Javello, an official communiqué states. Javello is 140 kilometers north of Mega and is described as a junction for caravan routes between Kenya Colony and the lake region.

In the east General Nasi is advancing along the line of the Djibouti railway and official communiqués have announced the successive occupation of Collubi and Ciallamo. At Collubi 800 armed ex-soldiers of Ras Nasibu were reported to have rendered military honors to the forces of Mussolini, and it is said that all of Harrar is rapidly returning to normal conditions. Arab-Somali troops loyal to the Italians have occupied Ciallamo, according to the official report, and it is said that the clergy of that place and 300 armed men formally submitted to Italian authority. The Mussulman element in this region is reported to have shown every indication of its desire to live tranquilly under the protection of the Italian tricolor.

Official reports emphasize the fact that pacific penetration by the Italians follows immediately upon their military occupation of a region and that the native populations welcome their advent with "ever increasing understanding and enthusiasm." The progressive submission of tribal chiefs and their followers to Italian authority throughout Ethiopia is also reiterated daily by the press, among those mentioned recently by name being a son and a brother of Ras Cassa.

Pax Romana and Religious Toleration.

In the Italian press much emphasis is placed on the new "Pax Romana" and the Italian policy of religious toleration in Ethiopia. Marshal Graziani's efforts to ingratiate the

8652.404

the Italian regime with the large Mussulman sections of the population of the former Ethiopian Empire are reported to be meeting with great success. The Mussulman-Yemenite colony in Addis Ababa addressed telegrams to Mussolini and Graziani declaring their loyal allegiance to the Duce and their gratitude for the just principles upon which his Ethiopian policy is based, according to the Italian press. The correspondent of the *POPOLO DI ROMA* telegraphs from Asmara that the Sherif Alauhia, who claims descent from Mohammed, received him at his summer residence at Asmara and pronounced words of praise for the attitude the Italians have adopted toward the Mussulman populations under their protection. In refutation of rumors that Italy intended to diminish the prestige of the Coptic religion in Ethiopia, Marshal Graziani is reported to have declared to the Coptic leaders in Addis Ababa that Italy regarded all religions as equal and that "we would not be worthy descendants of the Roman civilization if we did not allow religious liberty to our subjects."

The press reports that Marshal Graziani reviewed a column of 11,000 troops under the command of General Tessitore (see paragraph on Task of Restoring Order, hereafter) and that during the course of an address to the native population after the review, Graziani pointed out that the military display just witnessed represented but an infinitesimal part of Italy's armed might and concluded by saying: "Italian power is characterized, on one side, by justice which assures peace, order, work, and prosperity to loyal men of good will and, on the other side, by force which annihilates rebels and destroys wrongdoers."

Under

Under the headline "An Act of Clemency" a news despatch from Addis Ababa announces that 66 natives convicted by the newly established military tribunal of carrying unsundered arms were set at liberty instead of being condemned to death (see paragraph on Justice, hereafter).

Interruption of Traffic on Djibouti Railroad.

465d.77
A communiqué from Addis Ababa announces that on July 6th a band of marauders tore up the railroad line and cut the telegraph communications between Addis Ababa and Djibouti with the intention of robbing two trains loaded with foodstuffs. They were prevented from carrying out their plan by the heroic action of the little garrison at Las Addas which fought with them all night. On the following morning contingents of the "Tevere" Black Shirt division, together with infantry troops of the "Sabauda" division and of the First Eritrean Brigade, were sent in pursuit and "inflicted serious losses upon the brigands who took to precipitous flight." News despatches concerning the incident insist that while such acts were common enough in the past, this was the first attempt to rob the railroad since the Italian occupation began and add that brigands received such a lesson that the railroad ought to be safe in future. It is admitted, however, that the work of reconstructing the damaged railroad is subjected to frequent interruptions on account of night attacks by bandits.

Later despatches from Ethiopia and published utterances of Graziani have stressed the fact that the railroad has resumed normal operations and that "numerous freight and passenger trains are arriving at Addis Ababa from Djibouti daily." According to at least one press account, although traffic on the Djibouti railway is moving regularly, conditions

conditions would be still better except for the attitude of the French who "daily seek pretexts for conflict with Italian interests." A Reuter despatch to the effect that the Italians were isolated at Addis Ababa is vigorously denied.

Massacre of Italian Mission at Lekemti.

With further reference to the massacre of the Italian mission at Lekemti mentioned in my last despatch, the press continues to publish amplifying reports of this incident. Besides the four Italian officers mentioned in the first official communiqué as having been killed, subsequent official reports have expanded the list to include three additional officers, two petty officers, three pilots, and two native interpreters. Copious editorial tribute has been paid to the heroic victims of this "ferocious act of brigandage" and assurances are given that punishment was swift and thorough. It is also announced that both Mussolini and the Prince of Piedmont, and many other high personages, have sent messages of condolence to the family of Major Antonio Locatelli, a World War ace, who was one of the victims.

The report is published under a London dateline of July 18th that a Canadian missionary named Arthur Adalbert was murdered on May 15th at Uassaera. A report from Berlin is published to the effect that Stockholm feels great anxiety over the fate of a Swedish Red Cross expedition to Ethiopia which has not been heard from lately, and that Rome will be requested to have a relief party sent in search of the Swedish unit.

Task of Restoring Order.

An admission that strenuous work is still to be done in establishing order in Abyssinia is contained in the press announcement that Marshal Graziani has delegated to a

column

column composed of 11,000 troops of the "Sabauda" division under the command of General Tessitore, the task of ridding the country of brigands.

It should be borne in mind, however, that it is obviously impossible to obtain in Rome an accurate impression of the actual status of the process of establishing order in Ethiopia or of the extent of the resistance which the Italians are experiencing in consolidating or extending their conquests. Intimations of the difficulties which they are experiencing and the gravity and extent of the opposition which confronts them reach Italy through foreign radio broadcasts or news reports from abroad and are generally referred to in the Italian press only when they are regarded as of sufficient importance to warrant a denial. The same attitude is manifested in official circles here and as a general rule inquiries made to members of the War Ministry as to the significance of reports of uprisings or movements endangering the Italian position in Ethiopia are met by categorical denials. As an example of this attitude may be cited the fact already mentioned in a prior despatch that a series of denials of the reports of the massacre of the Italian mission at Lekemti were made by officials of the Ministry of Press and Propaganda, first as to the actual occurrence of the massacre and later as to the number of the victims, although subsequently details were published confirming the original reports. It should be noted, however, that the most enlightened opinion here deplores this practice of denying the existence of any threats to the Italian control in Ethiopia and maintains that all such incidents should be made public as natural consequences of a colonial enterprise with the explanation that if that control were actually in jeopardy the return of Italian troops

troops from Abyssinia would not have been initiated.

Royal Family.

865.0011
The House of Savoy continues to be featured by the press in connection with the conquest of Ethiopia. A communiqué announces that His Royal Highness the Duke of Ancona has arrived at Addis Ababa at the head of a column of the San Marco Battalion coming from Dessie. His Royal Highness commands the San Marco Battalion, composed of sailors, and is reported to have shared with his men the hardships and fatigue of a 33 day march through the mud of the Ethiopian rainy season.

Fascist Party.

Lieutenant General Starace, whose activities in East Africa are being featured owing to the fact that he is Secretary-General of the Fascist Party, is reported by the press to have landed at the Asmara airport with the 41st Observation Squadron which was attached to the "28th of October" Black Shirt division during the military campaign in western Ethiopia. General Starace is reported to have proceeded at once on a visit of inspection of the "28th of October" division which "wrote pages of thunderous history during the African campaign." Subsequently the press announced that General Starace had inspected the Black Shirt divisions "23rd of March" and "3rd of January," in an "atmosphere of fervid enthusiasm" and that the regular army divisions "Sila" and "Assieta" had also been visited by him.

Major Fiske, Assistant Military Attaché to this Embassy, is of the opinion that this so-called tour of inspection of Starace is more political than military and is a continuation of the policy of attempting to identify the Fascist Party with

with the military in Ethiopia. It will be recalled that during the African campaign Starace was given nominal command of a motorized column in time to enter Gondar triumphantly at its head.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT GENERAL

Vice Governor General of Italian East Africa.

865d.001
Dr. Arnaldo Pedretti, the recently appointed Vice Governor General of Italian East Africa (Embassy's despatch No. 1776 of July 9th) ¹⁴⁹ is reported to have arrived in Addis Ababa by special train from Djibouti on July 21st. It is also reported that on July 15th Signor Alfredo Siniscalchi, Secretary General of the Viceregal Government, was appointed Civil Governor of Addis Ababa as successor to Major Bottai, the Governor of Rome, who recently returned to Italy.

Fascist Activities.

On July 16th, in the presence of the Viceroy, high military and civil officials, and the local Fascist organization; Signor Guido Cortese (Embassy's despatch No. 1756 of June 26, 1936) formally took office as Secretary General of the Fascist Party in Addis Ababa, as successor to its founder, Signor Vezio Orazi, who is returning to Italy to resume his post as the Party's Federal Secretary at Rome. After Marshal Graziani had delivered a speech commending Signor Orazi's work, the latter made a report on his two months' activities. In this connection he said that the Fascist organization, which is called the "Duca degli Abruzzi Fascio," had distributed over 6,000 Party membership cards to soldiers and civilians permanently established or temporarily residing in Addis Ababa. It had also repaired the press, partially destroyed during the sack of Addis

Ababa,

Ababa, and was publishing the *GIORNALE DI ADDIS ABABA*, in an edition of 4,500 copies, three times a week, with a page in Amharic and another in Arabic. He went on to say that the Party had established an office to arbitrate between employer and employee, an office to receive claims on account of losses suffered during the sack of Addis Ababa, an employment office for natives, and an information and employment office for Italians, particularly those in America and Algeria, who wished to proceed to Ethiopia. He added that the Fascists were giving schooling to one-thousand native children and that the Women's Organization had established a clinic and was doing valuable health work. In conclusion he declared that a branch of the Fascist Institutes of Culture "Benito Alighieri" was being erected in the Ethiopian capital by demobilized Bersaglieri.

Reorganization of the Colonial Services.

With reference to the draft bill, approved by the Council of Ministers on July 4th (Embassy's despatch No. 1776 of July 9th), for the establishment of a regular personnel for the colonial services, the press announces that the decree, which will shortly be published, provides for filling 347 positions by competitive examinations. The positions will be divided into the following three categories: "pupils" 100, "aspirants" 137, and "volunteers" 60.

Pupils and aspirants must be not less than 18 nor more than 30 years of age, though this limitation may be waived for aspirants who are government employees. The examinations for pupils, who must have a lower secondary school diploma, or its equivalent, will include Italian composition, elementary arithmetic, stenography, filing, and colonial regulations.

regulations. Among the elective subjects is the translation into Italian of a composition written in a language spoken in one of the Italian colonies or one of the following languages: English, French, Turkish, German, Spanish, or modern Greek.

The examinations for aspirants, who must have a high school diploma or its equivalent, include Italian composition, translation of Italian into French, accounting, algebra, geometry, some law, and general culture.

Volunteers must be between 21 and 32 years of age and have received a degree from a university in either law, political and social sciences, economics, or commercial science; or in maritime economic science from the Royal Superior Naval Institute at Naples, or in the foreign service course from the Royal Superior Institute of Economic and Commercial Sciences at Venice.

The Technical Corps, referred to in the Embassy's above-mentioned despatch will be constituted as follows:

Colonial Sanitary Corps: from 300 to 400 doctors, about 100 veterinarians, and about 20 chemists.

Corps of Colonial Civil Engineers: about 200 civil engineers, about 20 mining engineers, slightly less than 200 surveyors, and some 30 draftsmen.

Colonial Agrarian Corps: more than 400 officials of different kinds.

Colonial Postal and Telegraphic Corps: approximately 950 officials.

Colonial Political Police Corps: the number of officials is not announced.

Colonial Corps of Interpreters: 50.

Customs Service.

Commendatore David De Luca, Chief Director of Customs at Como, has been appointed Director General of Customs for the new Italian Empire in East Africa. It is reported

that

865d.02

that he will immediately begin to organize this service.

FINANCE

865d.515
By Royal Decree-law No. 1371 of July 2, 1936, published in the Official Gazette of July 22, 1936, the Italian lira was made the only legal currency of Italian East Africa as of July 15th. The decree provides for the exchange of Maria Theresa silver thalers into Italian lire at branches of the Bank of Italy and at public banks from July 15th on. Nickel and bronze fractional currency of the Maria Theresa thaler must be exchanged between July 15th and August 15, 1936, and Maria Theresa paper money must be exchanged between July 15th and October 15, 1936. The rate of exchange will be periodically determined by decrees of the Governors. (For the full text of the Decree-law see Embassy's despatch No. 1796 of July 23rd.)

The press reports that Italian paper money is daily gaining in popularity in Ethiopia, in spite of the natives' instinctive preference for metal coins, which are more durable. It is stated that thalers are still necessary, however, for trade in some of the more isolated regions of the country which have not yet been opened up on account of the rains.

It is reported that about three hundred bags of nickel coins have been found in the "Ghebi" of the Negus which are believed to have been abandoned by him as unsaleable abroad.

Justice

865d.041
A military court composed of five officers has been holding outdoor sessions in the market place of Addis Ababa. On July 16th it tried the first five natives accused of retaining arms and of revolting against the State. One was acquitted and four were convicted and shot. On July 21st

it tried 66 natives accused of possessing arms and, after finding them guilty, pardoned them all "as an act of magnanimity" on the part of the Italian Government.

Commendatore Secondo Carnaroli, President of the Court of Assizes of Leghorn, has been appointed President of the Court of Appeals of Addis Ababa by the Duce and entrusted with the duty of organizing the judicial system of East Africa.

Labor Regulations.

4654.504
Representatives of the Government, the Commissariat for Emigration and Colonization, and the Fascist Federation, held a meeting in Addis Ababa on July 13th to make provisional labor regulations for Italian workers in the territory of Addis Ababa. The following minimum daily wages were established: manual workers, builder's laborers, navvies, etc., 25 lire; skilled workers, 30 lire; specialists, 40 lire. These wages are for an eight-hour day and may be increased without fixed limit. The employer must furnish lodging and pay for transportation to and from work, and when the site of the work is far from the city, necessitating living in tents, the workers shall receive extra pay. The employer must furnish board, subtracting 4 lire therefor.

The cost of repatriation shall be divided as follows. When the laborer has been at least twelve months in East Africa it shall be paid by the employer; when more than eight months, two-thirds by the employer and one-third by the laborer; and when less than eight months, by the laborer alone. The cost of repatriation shall be paid by the employer in case of illness contracted by reason of service. When the illness is not due to service, the employer shall pay two-thirds and the laborer one-third. Treatment of

laborers

laborers in case of illness shall be given through the Loan Bank (Cassa Mutua), in course of construction by the Fascist Federation, and the East Africa Delegation of the Commissariat for Migration and Colonization, with contributions from the employers and laborers. This Bank will be associated with the National Fascist Federation of Loan Banks for Illness of Industrial Workers.

The employer shall retain 5 lire of the workers' daily wages for a savings account. These funds shall be deposited every fifteen days in an Institute of Credit and must be turned over to the worker at the moment of his return to Italy. They may not be withdrawn from the Bank without the permission of the Office of the Commissariat for Migration and Colonization. Before beginning work, an employer must take out workmen's compensation insurance for all risks of his laborers.

By a decree promulgated on July 14th, a Delegation of the Commissariat for Emigration and Colonization was established in Addis Ababa to supervise working conditions. Employers must furnish the Commissariat with copies of all labor contracts. The Commissariat will inspect workers' dormitories, kitchens, and shops, and will generally see that all their rights are protected. No employer or worker may leave Ethiopia without a permit. Laborers who stop work without a good reason, will be liable to punishment.

COMMUNICATIONS

Radio.

The East Africa Delegation has decided to establish a radio station in Addis Ababa, which will broadcast in Italian, French, English, German, and Spanish. Its program will include information about

East Africa, Italian, and world news, and the most important comment in the Italian press.

At the instance of the Ethiopian office of the Ministry of Press and Propaganda, an automobile equipped with a powerful loud-speaker daily passes through the streets of Addis Ababa transmitting viceregal proclamations in Amharic for the information of the native population.

The Stefani agency under Addis Ababa dateline of July 10th announced that "The Viceroy yesterday issued a decree prohibiting the installation and use of radio sending stations, since radio service pertains exclusively to the Viceregal Government. Existing radio stations must suspend operations and turn over their equipment, as depositors, to the competent political authorities. The aforesaid decree has been enacted in view of the perfect functioning of the government radiotelegraph service, which is able to meet all public and private needs." (See my telegram No. 271 of July 17th).

In this connection the CORRIERE DELLA SERA under London dateline of July 13th reported that "The diplomatic correspondent of the TIMES advises that, as a result of the decree of Marshal Graziani, the radio sending apparatus of the British Legation at Addis Ababa, as well as those of the French, German, and American Legations, have ceased to function. These radio stations, however, will continue to receive messages. All messages from Addis Ababa are now sent through the Italian post office."

The first radio-telephone conversations, between the "Gian Carlo Vallourì" station at Addis Ababa and the "Ital-Radio" station at Rome, were held on July 16th. According

to

to press reports, the Viceroy and various officers of his staff spoke for two hours with high officials at Rome and afterwards expressed complete satisfaction with the service.

Telegraphs and Telephones.

865d.72
865d.75
With a view to establishing adequate communication between Addis Ababa and the principal cities of Ethiopia, the Government General has established a commission to study and give its opinion on all proposals for the installation, alteration, or completion of telegraphic and telephone systems in Ethiopia.

Postal Service.

865d.71
Owing to heavy rains, mail has been sent from Asmara via Assab to DireDawa by airplane. Thence the post has been taken to Sidamo, also by air, where the bags have been dropped on the airfield, as it has been too muddy to land. On July 12th as many as 100 bags were dropped in this manner.

Railways.

865d.77
According to the most recent figures published in the press, the traffic of the Addis-Ababa-Djibouti railway, which during the reign of the Negus averaged about 350 tons a day, has now reached 2,000 tons a day.

Automobiles.

865d.797
The Ministry of Colonies has assumed control over transportation by automobile in Ethiopia. Special permission must be obtained to operate bus and truck service.

Roads.

865d.154
Of 8,000 laborers who arrived at Massaua in the UMBRIA on July 12, 5,000 were sent to Addis Ababa for road and building construction under the Military Engineers. On

July

July 15th the S. S. CESARE BATTISTI left Naples for East Africa with a number of officials of the Autonomous Organization for Road Construction in Ethiopia, who will be distributed at Addis Ababa, Dessie, Gondar, and Asmara. This ship also carried four engineers and thirty-four surveyors, who will be joined by another group sailing in the S. S. LEONARDO DA VINCI on July 25th. They will immediately begin construction on 3,000 kilometers of road in spite of the rains.

Aviation.

865d.796
The President of the "Ala Littoria" Airline, who recently arrived in Addis Ababa, made the following statement to newspapermen, "The service of the Ala Littoria has undergone every test and has proved to be excellent. The increase of passengers is remarkable. The airplanes are leaving with full loads and are closely following their schedules. On August 1st there will be inaugurated a semi-weekly service between Italy and Addis Ababa which will take about three days. The Ala Littoria will guarantee regular service at any time of the year."

865.79665d
According to reports from private business sources, it is proposed to inaugurate within a few weeks a civil airplane service between Rome and Addis Ababa. According to these reports the journey will take five days and will follow the route: Rome-Cairo-Khartoum-Asmara-Djibouti-Addis Ababa. At a later date it is proposed to effect the journey from Khartoum to Addis Ababa direct without passing through Asmara and Djibouti. It is proposed to use in this service tri-motor Caproni bomber type airplanes. It is not stated what company is planning to operate this line.

INDUSTRIAL

INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

865d.60
The Fascist Confederation of Industrialists has announced that many companies are in process of formation to exploit the products of Ethiopia, particularly cotton, wool, wood, minerals, textile fibers, cocoa, coffee, and milk. Other companies are being formed to manufacture brick, cement, chalk, plaster, medicines from herbs, and tanning extract. By agreement with the Ministry of Colonies, the Confederation will report as soon as possible on all requests for authorization to do business in Ethiopia presented before June 26, 1936.

The Commission, headed by Signor Racheli, which visited Ethiopia at the instance of the Fascist Confederation of Merchants, for the purpose of studying the commercial possibilities of the conquered territory, returned to Rome on July 17th. Its report has not yet been made public.

865d.502
It is reported that the Commission to be sent by the Confederations of Industrialists, Artists, and Professional Men, Building Industrialists and Contractors of Public Works, to countries having a climate similar to Ethiopia, for the purpose of studying architectural and housing problems (Embassy's despatch No. 1756 of June 26th), will visit Egypt, the Sudan, Kenya Colony, Uganda, and Tanganyika. According to press despatches, British Somaliland has no buildings of outstanding interest from an architectural point of view; Egypt contains buildings suitable for hot countries but they are too characteristically Arab; while the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and French Somaliland offer the best fields of study for the Mission. In conclusion it is said that among the cities the Mission will probably inspect are Khartoum, Djibouti, Aden, Membasa, Dar es Salam, Zanzibar, Nairobi, Entebe, and Ugigi.

Engineers

Engineers have arrived in Addis Ababa to construct houses for government officials. The manual labor will be done by demobilized soldiers, and by workers sent out from Italy by the Commissariat for Migration and Colonization. The sum of 50 million lire has been appropriated for buildings. A search is now being made for suitable local materials, in order to avoid, as far as possible, transporting them from Italy.

In conformity with the general policy of the Ministry of Colonies and with a view to carrying out the plan of the National Council of Research to make a preliminary study of the resources of Ethiopia, Senator Marconi has formed a special commission of experts under the leadership of Professor Molinari of Milan, which will soon proceed to Ethiopia, where it will immediately begin an investigation of the chemical and metallurgical resources of the country.

Conservation of Forests.

865d.617
It is reported that a decree will shortly be enacted prohibiting the natives in Ethiopia from cutting down trees without special permission, and providing that all trees cut down must immediately be replaced by reforestation. At present the natives are said to be rapidly destroying the forests for building material.

PUBLIC HEALTH

865d.12
Dr. Aldo Castellani, head of the Italian medical service during the Ethiopian War, returned to Rome from East Africa on July 11th. On the same day he made a speech on the health of the Italian army during the campaign, an English translation of which is enclosed. (Enclosure No. 1).

Dr. Renato Pergolani, formerly Fascist Secretary of Perugia, Teramo, and Messina, and a veteran of the World War,

War, has been selected as Director of Sanitation. In this connection it is reported that the Army, which has had charge of public health since the Italian occupation of Ethiopia, is gradually "demobilizing" its health service and turning the work over to the civil authorities.

The press reports that a branch of the Anti-malarial Institute will be established at Addis Ababa in the near future.

COLONIZATION

865 d. 52
The Italian Minister of Colonies, Signor Lessona, made the following statements regarding Italy's plans for the colonization of Ethiopia to the correspondent of Az Est, Budapest. They were reprinted in the Italian press under Budapest dateline of July 20th.

"The armed conquest will be followed by a pacific and economic conquest. From Roman civilization we have inherited principles of law and justice, and throughout all our history there is present a humanitarian tradition which we wish absolutely to continue. Many persons abroad are saying that, by reason of our demographic problem, we wish to deprive the natives of their land in order to give it to our colonizers. The echo of this lie has probably reached you. I can categorically deny the truth of this rumor. We intend to take nothing from the natives that they legally possess. Moreover, we have no need to do so. In the Empire there is plenty of room for colonization without disturbing anyone. In our work of colonization the natives will have an important place: they will be educated to free work, which will raise their feelings of manhood and improve their economic situation."

The correspondent declared that, according to certain foreign newspapers, Ethiopia must expect a powerful government. In reply the Minister said:

"You

"You know our principles. We will govern the natives with kindness but without weakness. The natives themselves desire justice and not weakness. They desire only the comfort which in the past they could never obtain. We do not despise colored people but we will not tolerate a mixture of the white and colored races. We will be very pleased if Hungarians come to East Africa to see the work which we have done. We will be happy to have, wherever possible, their friendly collaboration."

Gifts for Colonists.

The Duce has received from the President of "La Fondiaria" Insurance Company one hundred paid-up insurance policies of 5,000 lire each, to be given free to 100 families proceeding to East Africa as colonists. The policies are payable upon the death of the head of the family.

The Farmers' Union of Pescara have contributed four ploughs which are to be given to the first four parish-priests in Ethiopia.

Catholic Church.

865d.404
The Pope has appointed a special commission composed of cardinals and other high prelates, under the supervision of the Sacred Congregation, to study the organization of the ecclesiastical hierarchy in Ethiopia. While no official information has been published pending the approval by the Pope of the commission's recommendations, it is reported in the press that the Ethiopian Empire will be divided into twelve apostolic prefectures and vicarages. Missionaries will be chosen from the Italian religious orders.

FOREIGNERS IN ETHIOPIA

With reference to attacks by brigands on Italian troops, the Stefani agency reports that "responsible foreign circles in Addis Ababa employ every means at their disposition

disposition to spread false and purposely exaggerated information. The Italian authorities have directly told these foreign circles that they will not tolerate such abuse of our hospitality and warned them that further deceitful interferences in the Italian work of reconstruction of Ethiopia or new broadcasts of lies, may lead to measures against persons found guilty." (See my telegram No. 261 of July 11th).

Foreign Capital.

In an interview accorded Mr. Knickerbocker of the Hearst papers, the Duce on July 11th said:

"Italy is ready to go ahead alone with her program of development and colonization of Abyssinia. However, that does not mean that Abyssinia will be closed to foreign capital and opportunities. With regard to foreign capital which might be interested in the enterprise, the Italian people for its part look with especial favor on the American market. Italy recalls with the greatest admiration the great constructive and pioneer spirit which has always inspired the American people and which has made it possible for them to achieve the marvelous enterprise of colonizing, civilizing, and exploiting the entire continent. The territory of Ethiopia is so vast and its resources are so imperfectly known that it would be impossible to make any realistic estimate as to how many years it would take to make it yield a profit. The enterprise as a whole will certainly require several decades. However, we will as always go ahead rapidly, and after a few years the results of Italian will and Italian work will become manifest. In the task we have before us we will be animated by the Fascist spirit and the Fascist method which have created in Italy a new order."

(Embassy's despatch No. 1791 of July 17th).

Sweden.

The Italian press under Stockholm dateline of July 11th published a news despatch to the effect that the

Swedish

Swedish officers, Captain Viking Tamm, Lieutenant Nils Bouveng, Lieutenant Arne Thorburn, and Lieutenant G. V. Heuman, who served the Negus in the war against Italy, have all been reinstated and placed on active duty in the Swedish Army. In this connection the Italian press severely criticized the Swedish Government for "pretending to dismiss these mercenaries" who fought against a friendly power and immediately reinstating them as soon as the war was over.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS

701.4184
During the past fortnight no mention of departures of foreign diplomats from Ethiopia has been made in the Italian press. On July 11th a Stefani despatch under London dateline was published to the effect that "the King received in audience Sir Sydney Barton, formerly British Minister at Addis Ababa, on whom he conferred the insignia of Commander of the Order of the British Empire."

The following United Press despatch under Washington dateline of July 16th was the only mention of diplomats at Addis Ababa in the Italian newspapers during the past two weeks:

124.84
"The Department of State announces that reports received from Engert, its representative at Addis Ababa, do not justify any alarm over living conditions in the Ethiopian capital. It adds that it maintains the closest contact with Mr. Engert, whose reports show nothing unusual. It is only regretted that there is a certain slowness in wireless transmission, due to the fact that all the traffic passes through the one official station, and it is hoped that the exigencies which cause it will soon disappear and that correspondence between the Department of State and Mr. Engert will be expedited."

Respectfully yours,

A. Kirk.

Alexander Kirk
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

Enclosure:
English Translation.

GG/RH/gc
801

Enclosure No. 1, Despatch No. 1797, July 22, 1936, American Embassy, Rome.

LA STAMPA
July 12, 1936.

TRANSLATION

Remarks made by Dr. Aldo Castellani, Chief of the Italian Medical Service during the Ethiopian war.

"General health of the troops was excellent.

Amoebic dysentery: this disease has been a scourge in many colonial wars. In our war there were very few cases and no deaths at all.

Bacterial dysentery: very few cases.

Malaria: very few cases among the white troops, in spite of operations in a region where malaria among the natives is general. These results are largely due to the prophylactic measures taken. Each soldier received three tablets of quinine daily. A good example was given from above as His Excellency Graziani and the officers took three tablets regularly, like the common soldiers.

Typhoid and paratyphoid fever: in Somalia this group of diseases was almost completely absent; in Eritrea there were some cases, but the total cases was much smaller than that of the same period and for the same number of troops in the Mother Country. These excellent results were due to the precautions taken by the Sanitary Corps of the Army and Navy and the Italian and Colonial Public Health Services.

Among these measures great importance is attributed to vaccination with the anti-typhoid-paratyphoid vaccine which was very well prepared by the Public Health Service of the Kingdom and by certain private laboratories.

Petechial typhus: no cases. As you know, petechial typhus is conveyed by insects, principally by lice in clothes,

but

but our modern soldiers are most clean and bathed often although there was a minimum quantity of water.

Recurrent fever: only half a dozen cases.

Sun-stroke: almost no cases among the soldiers. During the past year there were some cases of sun-stroke among the workers, many of whom refused to wear hats. There is a good organization at Massaua for the treatment of sun-stroke. Patients are immediately taken to the stationary hospital ship, in which the air is cooled and conditioned. Patients are generally cured, while with any other treatment the deaths may exceed 50 per cent.

This is perhaps the place to say a word about the hospital ships. We have nine, magnificently equipped, and all except two are air conditioned. The Ministry of Marine deserves great credit for this. In all the ships are bacteriological laboratories, X-ray rooms, and operating rooms worthy of the best university clinics. Thanks to the illustrious Minister of Colonies, His Excellency Lessona, and the Governor of Eritrea, His Excellency Guzzoni, there is being constructed a magnificent, air-conditioned hospital on land at Massaua. Trained nurse service is being given chiefly by Red Cross sisters, excellently trained under the direction of the Delegate General Marchesa Targiani. Her Royal Highness Princess Maria of Piedmont served in a hospital ship and showed herself to be indefatigable and perfect in her work as a nurse. On land the care of the sick was taken in some hospitals by Red Cross nurses, in others by missionary nuns of various religious orders, who have shown great zeal in their duties.

Cholera: no cases.

Bubonic Plague: no cases at all.

Beri beri:

Beri beri: no cases.

Scurvy: This disease, which is due to a deficiency of the so-called vitamin C, has been a scourge to the Abyssinian troops, especially in the Somali sector. According to reports recently received from Addis Ababa from foreign doctors, who served in the foreign Red Cross with the Abyssinian armies, about one third of the Abyssinian troops fighting in Somaliland were affected by scurvy. Our troops did not have a single case. The reason? Each of our troops received every other day a lemon from which he sucked vitamin C which prevents scurvy.

To recapitulate: (1) The health of our troops from the date of their embarkation to the beginning of hostilities was excellent, deaths and sickness less than for the troops of the Mother Country. (2) The health of our troops during war operations (October 3, 1935 to May 12, 1936) was excellent. The following figures show the losses through casualties and through sickness during the period of hostilities.

865.22
Died on the field of battle or from wounds: officers, 119; soldiers, 980. Died from diseases: officers, 22; soldiers, 577. From these figures it is seen that the losses from diseases were much less than those from hostilities, and it must be noted that among the dead from diseases are included those who died from various causes (automobile accidents, drowning, etc.) This is the first time in the history of war that losses from diseases were less than losses from hostilities. (3) The health of the troops at the termination of war operations (May 17 to July 1) has been excellent, and deaths and disease have been less than for troops in the Mother Country. This is almost incredible considering the work and privations undergone by the troops and their long

sojourn

sojourn in Africa.

In conclusion, it seems to me that this war, desired, organized, and directed, by His Excellency the Chief of the Government, will be memorable for the complete victory obtained, thanks to his policy and measures in every field; in strategy, politics, logistics, and last but not least, in sanitation."

x

Central File: Decimal File 865D.01, Internal Affairs Of States, Italian East Africa, Government. Mandates, Recognition., Apr. 29, 1936. 29 Apr. 1936. MS European Colonialism in the Early 20th Century. National Archives (United States). Archives Unbound, [link.gale.com%2Fapps%2Fdoc%2FSC5109727972%2FGDSC%3Fu%3Domni%26sid%3Dbookmark-GDSC](https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/FSC5109727972/FGDSC%3Fu%3Domni%26sid%3Dbookmark-GDSC). Accessed 18 June 2025.